Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 15 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 18th January .. | Manora .. | 7876 |
| 25th ,, .. | Mandala .. | 8246 |
| 1st February .. | Nankin .. | 6853 |
| 8th ,, .. | Chakrata* .. | 5682 |
| 15th ,, .. | Sardinia .. | 6580 |
| 22nd ,, .. | Merkara .. | 8235 |

*Does not carry passengers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 7th February.. | Dilwara .. | 5873 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Dat about. | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 17th January .. | Lhasa .. | Karachi direct. |
| 19th ,, .. | Chakla .. | Karachi & Persian Gulf. |
| 20th ,, .. | Linga .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Ports. |
| 22nd ,, .. | Khosrou .. | Mombassa, Durban and Delagoa Bay. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons. | Date of arrival. | Date of departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yubari Maru. | T. Obta .. | 2957 | 14th Jan. | 20th Jan. |
| Totomi Maru. | G.Matsushita.. | 3356 | 4th Jan. | 17th Jan. |
| Tosan Maru. | Matsuo .. | 3856 | 27th Jan. | 6th Feb. |
| Tenshin Maru. | T. Yoshizaki .. | 4172 | 29th Jan. | 8th Feb. |
| Yoroppa Maru No. 2 | S. Tanaka .. | 3078 | 2nd Feb. | 12th Feb |
| Shinryu Maru. | G. Konaka .. | .. | 5th Feb. | 15th Feb. |

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

| Steamer | Commander. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yerimo Maru. | T. Kamiashi .. | 25th Jan. | 31st Jan. | Japan. |
| Peking Maru. | S. Saito .. | 27th Jan. | 2nd Feb. | Japan. |

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

## BANKING.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | 10,00,000 |
| One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each. | |
| Paid up Capital | 4,71,900 |
| Unpaid Capital | 5,28,100 |
| Capital Reserve Fund | 76,420 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1883.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 24,300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiysan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/ | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND | $19,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

## INSURANCE.

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed | Rs. 1,20,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceeds | Rs. 36,00,000 |
| Annual Income exceeds | Rs. 25,00,000 |

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quctations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

### INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
### THE NATIONAL
### INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds etxceed | Rs. 27,00,000 |
| Surplus about | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceed | Rs. 20,00,000 |

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petti Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Marwadi Jaliram Murlidhar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Durgadas Brijmohan:—
12 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Union Mills No. 1707.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Pranlal Bhaichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co.:—
2 packages white Dhotees No. 2800 or other, 8 to 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Chaganlal Premchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji:—
7 packages Dhotees No. 929, 8 to 9 yards.
8 packages Dhotees No. 929, 10 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Ramdas Devji of Mangaldas Market:—
3 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees No. S.S.S., 8 to 11 yards.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalakgully:—
3 packages each 200 pairs white Dhotees, quality of No. 2222 or other, 8 to 10 yards.
On account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam:—
3 packages each 200 pairs white Dhotees, quality of No. 17060 or other, 8 to 10 yards.
1 package 150 pairs grey Dhotees No. 1000 or other Chalai, 8 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hemchand Motichand and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gomraj Fatehchand:—
5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Goculdas Devji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Chaganlal Premchand:—
5 packages each 150 pieces white Mulls No. 14 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.
On MONDAY, the 20th January, at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under the respective instructions from the respective owners, Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker, the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.
FIRSTLY.—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and 6/9ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 3443, New No. 10213, Old Survey No. 3922 and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1063, Street Nos. 23-144 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji, but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.
SECONDLY.—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,608 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3924, New Survey No. 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE LEATHER SPRING BUFFERS AND 1 CASE LEATHER T. BUFFERS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Keval Shanti and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vora Jhaveri and Co. of

*JUST RECEIVED*

### A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
### Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
### AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building; Fort, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Apollo Bunder.
V S (1226) K S—H 3—1 case leather spring buffers.
V S (1227) K S—H 3—1 case leather T. buffers.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE CYCLE TUBES AND 1 CASE HAIR CUTTING MACHINES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.
1 case 432 cycle tubes.
1 case 96 hair cutting machines.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 PACKAGES NAKHI BORDERED DHOTEES.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Padamsey Vallabhdas and Co., the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Goculdas Haridas.
7 bales each 250 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 2281, 28 ins. 9 yds. 1½ lbs.
15 bales each 250 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 2281, 30 ins. 8 yds. 1½ lbs.
15 bales each 200 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 26981, 32 ins. 9 yds. 1½ lbs.
10 bales each 200 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 26981, 34 ins. 9 yds. 2 lbs.
12 bales each 150 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 2481, 36 ins. 10 yds. 2½ lbs.
11 bales each 150 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 23681, 38 ins. 10 yds. 2 10/16 lbs.
3 bales each 150 pairs Nakhi Bordered Dhotees No. 24081, 40 ins. 10 yds. 2½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseed, bags of harda, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of dall, bags of gram, bdles of gunny, bdles of C. P. goods, cases of empty bottles, bdles of M. ropes, bdles of coir ropes, bdles of wooden shoots, bdles of date mats, bdles of iron pots, loose iron pipes, bags of dry ginger, bags of sookhar, empty cylinder, empty wooden cases, crates of citronela oils, drums of turpentine, bdles of papers, cases of luggage, bags of wheat, etc., etc.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction sale of Latif Peermomad.
3 bags dhana.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Jan., 1919.

### MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 21st January, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—
Cases Copper wire, glass bottles, pencils, thermos flanks, matches, motor cycle, motor parts, Italian cloth, cotton piece-goods, carpets, tobaccoo, coffee, iron nails, zinc chloride, marne glue, deck chairs, analine dyes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Iron Piping and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Scrap Iron, Etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, rubber cuttings, steel wires, and Manila rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, Galvd. sheets, cuttings, gas lamp and pipes, old linen and carpets, etc.
Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th January, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, at the Medical Store Depot, Belasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—
A quantity of Cotton, Wool and Gauze unserviceable.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Jan. 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF LINSEED AND CASTORSEED, damaged ex. S.S. "Chandwara."
Under instruction from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, and on the following days, each day, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 12 (where the goods are lying):—
A large number of bags of Linseed and Castorseed, damaged ex. s.s. "Chinwara."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Haji Gulam Hussein Lari and all persons interested in The Equity of Redemption of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1056 square-yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on the north by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/388 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on the west by the property in the occupation of Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others and on the south by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Rai Mithabai M. Jeejeebhoy: and upon which said piece of Government leasehold land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. F. L. BLAKE, OF STANDARD OIL Co.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 19th January, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) sharp, at 22, Altamount Road, at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teak wood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, China ware, books, beds, English organ, sweet-toned piano, Milner's Safe, ice box, etc.
The property of the late Mr. F. L. Blake of Standard Oil Co.
The property is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1919.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
The sale of cotton waste that was advertised to take place to-day on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chimanlal Lallubhoy, Padamsey Verjee and Peerojshaw Jamsetjee Tedwalla at the Bomanji Petit Mill, Mahalu is postponed till further notice.

SALE OF 156 BAGS COLOMBO
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJ will, by order of the Bank c Public Auction, on TUESD stant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Cox's Shippin Revenue Office, Bunder), the follo
J.F.S.—156 b
A deposit o the time o and the in the

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRINCIPAL, Parsi High School, Panchgani, is in Bombay now and can be seen at the office of the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay, between 2 and 3 p.m. (S. T.), and also between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), up to the 20th instant. 279

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co. 249

CHEMIST with English qualification wanted for Calcutta house. Apply Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 290

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT wanted for Stationery and Fancy business Bombay. Apply Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 291

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. See Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hira Baug. 39, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 288

EUROPEAN with knowledge of arms and ammunition wanted. Good salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 289

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati for Correspondence and Accounts. Apply personally JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, 306, Bohra Bazar Street, between 5 and 6 p.m. (S. T.). 265

WANTED—A COPYIST with fair and fast hand for office work. Salary Rs. 30 35 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 296

WANTED—PERSIAN TEACHERS for full or half-day work. Also LADY TEACHERS for the lower forms. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 297

WANTED—A CLERK for Office and outdoor work. Salary Rs. 35 for start. Energetic young man, Matric or S. F. passed preferred. Apply with testimonials, etc., to Box No 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 295

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualification. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 305

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, also TYPIST, both must be smart and intelligent, and understand their work thoroughly. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE in BUSHIR first-class Anglo-Indian or European LABOUR SUPERVISORS, liberal pay. Only those who have held appointments in similar capacity need apply in person with their credentials to TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 247

## SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS of English Civil and Military Officers by an English knowing Gentleman to teach Hindustani. Write to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 278

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 8 N.H.-P., 80 lbs. pressure, Rs. 1,000; Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 Rs. 1,600. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 268

FOR SALE—Pure EUCALYPTUS OIL, Rs. 5 per lb., sample six annas stamps. KRISHNA PRESS, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay—2. 298

FOR SALE—100 Fully Paid-up Shares in the Cinema de Luxe Theatres Company Limited, Face Value Rs. 100 each. What offers? Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 246.

FOR SALE—A complete MACHINERY with finishing rolls, boiler and engine of a Silk Finishing Factory and steam and hand looms of a Weaving Factory in good condition and working order; lying at present in Rangoon; for Rangoon delivery. Terms cash and personal inspection solicited. Apply to P. B. No. 444, Rangoon. 266

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—A spacious SHOP in Waterloo Mansions, facing Esplanade Road. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 273

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

"MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC."

IN THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, January 17th.—Public Lecture, "TACTICS AGAINST INSECTS", by F. M. Howlett, Esq., B.A., F.E.S.

Admission Re. 1. 230

### NOTICE.

...K PURE GLYCERINE ...D" BRAND

...ments to:
...ONS, LTD.,
...t, Bombay 262

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Pipes W. I., galvanized of sizes will be received upto one p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 27th day of January, 1919. Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office,
Byculla, Bombay.
13th January, 1919 299

### S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" has arrived, and CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 303

### WANTED.

FOUR ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, well conversant in English and Hindi and two DRAFTSMEN, well versed in Irrigation drawings and estimating. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to Marathas or Mahomedans. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEMBER BOARD OF REVENUE FOR IRRIGATION, Gwalior State, upto 25th instant.

M. V. VASAVADA, L.C.E.,
Dip: Prac: San: Sc:
Assistant Member,
Board of Revenue for Irrigation.
Motimahal, Gwalior C. I.
Dated 9th Jan., 1919. 248

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the daily papers under the signature of Messrs. J. M. Modi and Co., Auctioneers, intimating that under instructions of Mr. Abdullabhai Fazullabhai, they will sell on the 18th day of January instant, 1,000 cases of Horse Shoe Nails Nos. 3-4 and 5 on account and at the risk of our clients Messrs. ABDUL KADAR SAMSOODIN & Co., we are instructed by our said clients to state that they never purchased such cases from Mr. Abdullabhai Faizullabhai and that they have nothing to do with the same.

Dated this 16th day of Jan., 1919.

KHANDWALA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdul Kadar Samsoodin and Co.
91-99, Medows Street, Bombay. 306

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATA HOOSEIN MAKHDOOMBUX and KHUDABUX KARAM ILAHEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SYED AHMED OOMER SYED RAHIMTALLI. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Huzaria Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1272, New No. 8438, Old Survey No. 2404, and New Survey No. 3860, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and building materials standing and lying thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 204 and Street Nos. 129-131 and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the said Huzaria Street, on or towards the North by the property of Marwadi Vellaji and on or towards the South by the property of Fazloodin bin Shirajoodin.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
294.


BATH TUBS
of Superior Quality always kept in Stock
ANY SIZE AVAILABLE
PRICES ENTIRELY CUT DOWN
Apply—
THE
Bombay Trunk Depot,
41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.


## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Kasturchand Amerchand the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction THIS-DAY FRIDAY the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the estate of the Mortgagor Rajana Narsoo an Insolvent pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st July 1911, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street in the Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Sheet No. 100 E Ward No. 1173 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3464 and 3466, New Nos. 1032 and 1033, New Survey No. 5837 and the ground containing by admeasurement thirty-seven and nine-ninth square yards and bounded as follows:—On the East by the House of Abboo, on the West by the house of Ramai Wunjarin, on the North by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor and hi tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Miocheher and Hiralal Mortgagee's Attorneys at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WATERPROOF CANVAS, Baccacio Collars, Nilgherry Tea, Wire Nails, Hand Pump, Panel Pins and Brown Papers.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 15,000 yards of Waterproof canvas meant for paulins wagon covers, etc., 36in. wide.

One case containing 67 dozen baccacio collars.
6 cases each containing 200 lbs. best Nilgherry Tea.
200 hand pumps.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. Ebrahim Mulla Samsoodin and Co. of Janjikar Street.

S. 796 Bombay Nos. 1-1000.—1000, 1,000 kegs countersunk checkered head wire nails arrived per s.s. "City of Hankow."

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

C. M. B. Co. Bombay, Nos. 144-176. 27 cases plain bright iron flat panel pins.

By order of Messrs. S. Hooseinbhoy and Co., and on account and at risk of the concerned:—

18 bales each 28 reams 16 lbs. brown papers, 20 by 30.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a deceased Parsi gentleman one iron safe.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, 14 hands, 5 years, perfectly sound, goes well in harness
1 handsome strong English built victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred brougham in very good order with handsome Waler Australian horse 15-2 and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their Cloth Shop at Ganesh Wadi, Moolji Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6¼, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7¾, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT VESSAWA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cashinath:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Vessawa in the Sub-district of Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette together with building and well thereon.

Survey No. 63 (3), O acre 31¼ gunthas, Akar. Rs. 12: Survey No. 110 ( ), O acre 5 3/4 gunthas, Akar Rs. 2: Total Rs. 14.

And bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Anandrao Gangadhur and partly by the property of Balkrishna Cassinath; on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Dossabhoy Currance on or towards the West by the property of Cossum Jan Mahomed and on or towards the East by a public road.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate at Vessawa in the Sub-district of Salsette District Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette together with the well thereon.

Survey No. 18 (2), 1 acre 31 gunthas, Akar Rs. 27: Survey No. 19 (2), 1 acre 14¼ gunthas, Akar. Rs. 20: Total Rs. 47.

And bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of C. P. DeSouza on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the West and East by the property of Bhasker Purshotam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale appl to Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co.'s Solicitors at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT UDWADA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cashinath:—

Several pieces of vacant land some of which are Government and some are of Inami tenure situate at Udwada in the Sub-district of Pardi and District of Surat in the Registration Sub-district of Pardi bearing different Survey Nos. —— divided into 14 lots of different areas the particulars whereof can be had of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT OF MILL OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 220 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at

## SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

3.30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. M. H. Chowna and Co., the following:—

About 229 drums Japan Bleaching Powder in sound condition, Ex s.s. "Kosoku Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance should be paid the next day and goods cleared away from the Docks.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesly House," Cooperage opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, cane furniture, utensils etc., etc. The property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1919.

## AMUSEMENTS.


Great News!
Great News!
Great News!
FOR TO-MORROW
THE EMPIRE
AND
THE EXCELSIOR
Will show from to-morrow the following War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.

1. HUN FLEET
Surrenders to Beatty
(a) Vice-Admiral von Meurer comes to Admiral Sir David Beatty for instructions.
(b) The "KONIGSBERG" bearing the German emissaries, arriving under escort.
(c) Von Meurer comes aboard the "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

2. GERMAN FLEET IN FIRTH OF FORTH
Germany's Armada Ours: Greatest Naval Surrender in History of the World takes place in the Firth of Forth.

3. U-BOATS SURRENDER
End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.
The KING ABOARD the QUEEN ELIZABETH; Honours for Beatty's Men.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager—JAMES McGRATH.
Opening Monday—Jan. 20th at 9-30 p.m
THE ONE AND ONLY
LAURA GUERITE
The Famous Revue Artist in The New Revue
"Let's Go"
"Let's Go"
"Let's Go"
written and produced by Laura Guerite
SUPPORTED BY
George Ross
The Popular London Comedian and 22 artistes including the Famous
Beauty Chorus
A WONDERFUL SHOW
AN EXCELLENT CAST
A BRILLIANT PRODUCTION
CATCHY MUSIC
SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY
MARVELLOUS COSTUMES
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
BOOK NOW AND DON'T BE LEFT.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT
Episodes 3rd., 4th & 5th—6 parts of the THRILLING PARAMOUNT SERIAL
Who Is Number One?
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.


## AMUSEMENTS.


The Week has been frittered away!
We trust you remember to-day is Friday and positively the last day to see the Masterpiece of Shakespeare's tragic genius
ROMEO and JULIET
The loftiest, noblest, sublimest Love-Story the World has ever been given.
COME THIS EVENING TO THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
to see Francis Bushman and Beverly Bayne as the star-crossed, moon-struck pair
The Film is a dream! It is a revelation!
TIMINGS: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR To-day at 6-30 p. m.
THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"
FEATURING
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES
"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

The Serial has caught on!—and no Wonder!
It is a supreme effort of the human mind with the Science of Cinematography.
The Mighty Serial Extraordinary
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
(40,000 feet)
has commenced its first week famously; and thick audiences at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
have during the current week seen its opening chapters, now with mute, spell-bound fascination—now with outbursts of vociferous cheering.
The celebrated pair of Cinema-Stars, Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber, is doing some stunts practically inconceivable.
Last day to-day
to see the opening six reels—(6,000 feet)—of this great Story of Mystery, Adventure and Romance.
Ladies and School Children admitted, from Monday to Friday, in all Classes (except the Third Class) at Half Rates; This applies only to the 5-30 and 7 p. m. (S. T.) Shows.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
presents this week
The Second Instalment Eps. 3, 4, 5
of the first Paramount Mystery Serial
Who Is Number One?
featuring the dainty Star
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Who faces big problems, meets and resists strong temptations and flashes bravely to a triumphant end.
If you have missed the first Instalment start it to-day.
Also
a two-reel comedy with
THE FAMOUS FATTY
Time and Prices as usual.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
The House of Hate.
11th Episode
"HAUNTS OF EVIL"
12th Episode
"FLASHES IN THE DARK"
PATHE GAZETTE,
Latest.
SOUTH-EASTERN TEXAS
Travel.
"ON THE JUMP"
Comic by Luke.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes to Seat 4 Rs. 8. Balcony sofa seat Rs. 2.
Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved Class Re. 1. 1st Cls. Ans. 8, 2nd Cls. Ans. 4. 3rd Cls. Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
A UNIQUE ATTRACTION IN TOPICALS THIS WEEK.
Grand Ganpati
Procession of Poona
Thousands of visitors on the scene
In addition to
THE INCIDENTS OF THE
Last Poona Races
Featuring chiefly
THE WINNING OF GAZAL
in the GOVERNOR'S CUP and
WILLIAM THE BEAU
in the STAND PLATE
The presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the presentation of the Cup by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Etc.

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager.....JAMES McGRATH
Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p. m.
WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON
in the Screamingly Funny
PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
The entire cast of
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN"
and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL"
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
The Funniest, Biggest best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs
Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—James McGrath.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents the
FRAWLEY
COMEDY CO.
in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes
Last Three Nights Only
To-Night Fri. 17th Jan at 9-30
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
Produced for the first time in the Orient
"COMMON CLAY"
"COMMON CLAY"
A New American Drama, in Three Acts and An Epilogue by Cleves Kinkead.
"For the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin"
—Kipling.
Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30
"FAIR & WARMER"
Sun 19th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"COMMON CLAY"
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 283) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.


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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES MCGRATH

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

**Bryant Washburn**

IN A NEW PATHE BOXING COMEDY

**"Twenty-One"**

He didn't find himself till he cut loose from the apronstrings of his aunt

BUT THEN OH ! —BOY !

He waked them all up except his pugilistic opponent, and him

HE PUT TO SLEEP !

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 18th.

The Film version of the famous War Comedy

"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"

Or the Romance of "'OLE BILL"

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

*BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.*

The Theatre of the City.

THE SPLENDID NEW PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10

Metro 7-reel Production-de-luke:

**"REVELATION"**

Featuring the world-famous actress and dancer:—

NAZIMOVA

SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

A wonderfully vivid story of Bohemian life in Paris; of the love of a dancer for an artist, how she inspired him to paint great pictures and how, towards the end of the war, she nursed him to health and was married to him.

THE FILM OF THE YEAR.

NAZIMOVA has made a huge reputation in New York as a dancer after appearing in all the principal theatres in Europe. She is a truly great star. See her to-night !

Also the

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Popular Prices :—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4 ox seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5.

DR. BURMAN'S

**NERVINE TONIC PILLS**

are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Braintag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

*Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills. Packing & Postage Annas 5.*

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
*Agent:*—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay.

**IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs**

OUR MANUFACTURED

**Cossi Silk Suit Pieces**

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

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RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
(A) 152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*


# THE WEATHER.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the south-eastern districts where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Night temperature is higher, but is still in slight or moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal. In Rajputana day temperature is above the average except in the north-eastern districts; night temperature remains in defect in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana; elsewhere it has risen and is now in moderate excess at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Gujarat and Central India West and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except in south Gujarat. Day temperature is higher and is above normal except at Surat and Veraval; night temperature remains in defect at Bhuj; but has risen elsewhere and is in excess at Veraval and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear in the south; in the north light to moderate cloud has appeared and humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the west of the division; night temperature is above normal except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess at Bombay. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon. Night temperature has decreased in the Bombay Deccan, but remains above the average in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. The western disturbance has moved eastwards and under its influence light to moderate cloud has appeared over Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India West and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces and night temperature has risen in these areas. Fine clear weather continues over the greater part of the Peninsula.

No large change appears likely.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Jan. | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Thur. | 16 | m 11 | 11 | 27 | 1 | 16 | m 5 | 31 | 18 | 4 |
| | | 11 | 58a | 30 | 0 | | 5 | 8a | 15 | 3 |
| Fri. | 17 | m 11 | 56 | 27 | 4 | 17 | m 6 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | 5 | 47a | 15 | 7 |
| Sat. | 18 | m 0 | 34 | 29 | 10 | 18 | m 6 | 48 | 17 | 5 |
| | | 0 | 36a | 27 | 3 | | 6 | 23a | 16 | 1 |
| Sun. | 19 | m 1 | 7 | 29 | 6 | 19 | m 7 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| | | 1 | 14a | 27 | 0 | | 16 | 57a | 16 | 10 |
| Mon. | 20 | m 1 | 37 | 28 | 9 | 20 | m 7 | 54 | 17 | 6 |
| | | 1 | 52a | 26 | 5 | | 7 | 29a | 17 | 9 |
| Tues. | 21 | m 2 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 21 | m 8 | 25 | 17 | 10 |
| | | 2 | 31a | 25 | 9 | | 8 | 1a | 18 | 9 |
| Wed. | 22 | m 2 | 30 | 27 | 2 | 22 | m 8 | 56 | 18 | 3 |
| | | 3 | 12a | 25 | 1 | | 8 | 34a | 19 | 10 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 16 (Thursday) | Sunrise. 7h. 15m. | Sunset 6h. 22m. |
| ,, 17 (Friday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 23m. |
| ,, 18 (Saturday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 23m. |
| ,, 19 (Sunday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 24m. |
| ,, 20 (Monday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 24m. |
| ,, 21 (Tuesday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 25m. |
| ,, 22 (Wednesday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 25m. |

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1919. Jan. 24 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 2d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th of January, 1919.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total, 1st Jan. to date. | Departure, 1st Jan. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bandar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (15th) | 65.9 | 57.0 | 93 | .. | 3.55 | —2.43 |
| Jask | 77.2 | 61.4 | 54 | .. | 0.83 | —1.46 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | 80.7 | 67.6 | 78 | .. | 1.52 | +0.19 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 71.2 | 39.3 | 59 | .. | 0.07 | —0.34 |
| Rawalpindi | 59.0 | 36.4 | 74 | .. | 2.06 | —0.20 |
| Lahore | 67.1 | 39.7 | 85 | .. | 0.56 | —0.39 |
| Bikaner | 72.9 | 37.2 | 68 | .. | 0.06 | —0.66 |
| Ambala | 71.7 | 37.8 | 61 | .. | 1.16 | —0.99 |
| Delhi | 70.2 | 43.6 | 42 | .. | 0.05 | —0.86 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 73.5 | 48.0 | 43 | .. | 0.05 | —0.63 |
| Mainpuri | 74.1 | 42.0 | 53 | .. | 0.08 | —0.88 |
| Jhansi | 72.6 | 41.7 | 72 | .. | 0.11 | —0.85 |
| Cawnpore | 73.8 | 44.2 | 67 | .. | 0.08 | —0.93 |
| Allahabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 71.8 | 39.4 | 53 | .. | 0.14 | —0.15 |
| Karachi | 75.8 | 59.3 | 45 | .. | 0.40 | +0.02 |
| Ajmer | 73.6 | 29.1 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.65 |
| Jaipore | 74.7 | 35.8 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Kotah | 80.6 | 50.6 | 39 | .. | 0.30 | —0.22 |
| Mount Abu | 68.0 | 54.4 | 24 | .. | 0 | —0.46 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| West— | 82.4 | 46.5 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.13 |
| Bhuj | 83.0 | 57.6 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| Dwarka | 78.0 | 62.1 | 29 | .. | 0 | —0.30 |
| Veraval | 80.4 | 60.5 | 42 | .. | 0 | —0.26 |
| Rajkot | 87.4 | 46.0 | 32 | .. | 0 | —0.27 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 85.7 | 60.3 | 70 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Surat | 90.3 | 59.2 | 45 | .. | 0 | —0.18 |
| Ahmedabad | 88.3 | 54.0 | 21 | .. | 0 | —0.18 |
| Deesa | 82.3 | 50.8 | 41 | .. | 0.07 | —0.34 |
| Neemuch | 84.1 | 57.1 | 65 | .. | 0.28 | —0.50 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 77.8 | 51.7 | 68 | .. | 1.48 | +0.23 |
| Saugor | 80.4 | 55.4 | 58 | .. | 1.33 | —0.04 |
| Seoni | 83.9 | 55.8 | 60 | .. | 2.17 | +0.97 |
| Khandwa | 88.6 | 58.0 | 44 | .. | 0.02 | —0.97 |
| Akola | 89.5 | 60.7 | 41 | .. | 1.62 | +0.24 |
| Amraoti | 87.6 | 63.3 | 44 | .. | 1.64 | +0.26 |
| Nagpur | 86.9 | 59.8 | 59 | .. | 2.21 | +0.73 |
| Chanda | 89.7 | 62.0 | 59 | .. | 0.34 | —1.78 |
| Raipur | 88.6 | 55.6 | 58 | .. | 0.71 | —0.01 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 82.9 | 67.7 | 80 | .. | 0.09 | —0.47 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.1 | 66.3 | 47 | .. | 3.41 | +2.54 |
| Murmugao | 85.0 | ? | 76 | .. | 3.01 | +1.81 |
| Karwar | 87.8 | 61.5 | 77 | .. | 4.58 | +2.55 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.7 | 53.0 | 40 | .. | 0.15 | —0.77 |
| Ahmednagar | 86.1 | 54.9 | 50 | .. | 0.58 | —0.57 |
| Poona | 87.8 | 53.8 | 53 | .. | 1.16 | +0.07 |
| Sholapur | 87.9 | 60.5 | 50 | .. | 1.41 | —0.05 |
| Bijapur | 85.4 | 62.5 | 50 | .. | 0.29 | —0.88 |
| Belgaum | 88.1 | 57.9 | 58 | .. | 4.28 | +3.41 |
| Aurangabad | 86.3 | 53.4 | 33 | .. | 1.25 | +0.18 |
| Bhanabad (Indar) | 89.0 | 62.2 | 53 | .. | 2.33 | +1.53 |
| Hyderabad | 82.6 | 61.2 | 76 | .. | 2.79 | +1.72 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.7 | 71.2 | 63 | .. | 6.60 | +3.18 |
| Calicut | 87.8 | 72.1 | 81 | .. | 13.68 | +7.47 |
| Cochin | 89.7 | 71.7 | 65 | .. | 10.92 | +2.66 |
| Colombo | 89.7 | 71.9 | 89 | .. | 9.67 | —10.10 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 88.2 | 67.2 | 85 | .. | 16.65 | +10.46 |
| Bellary | 86.1 | 61.7 | 71 | .. | 5.01 | +3.82 |
| Cuddapah | 86.8 | 67.3 | 81 | .. | 6.58 | +1.85 |
| Madras | 85.5 | 73.2 | 68 | .. | 50.12 | +30.20 |
| Bangalore | 80.2 | 58.6 | 83 | .. | 7.78 | +4.52 |
| Coimbatore | 86.2 | 68.0 | 76 | .. | 12.07 | +7.06 |
| Trichinopoly | 90.0 | 69.2 | 74 | .. | 18.89 | +8.76 |
| Negapatam | 84.0 | 74.0 | 66 | .. | 42.23 | +13.41 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 16.

The Marwadi Bazar opened easier at Rs. 618 and quickly declined to Rs. 605½. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 606 and Rs. 611 and the rate then gave way to Rs. 603. At 4 p.m. the price was Rs. 601 and the bazar closed at Rs. 600, a drop of Rs. 44 since yesterday's opening. The market is nervous and depressed owing to the continuance of the strike. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 600 and declined to Rs. 594. Further changes occurred and closing prices were as under.

The ready market is weak. There was little or nothing doing at Colaba.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May. | 603 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | 467 |
| Fine Oomras | ,, | 537 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 15TH JAN. 1919.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Broach | April May | 600 |
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal | Jan. | 464 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ,, | 535 |
| Fully Good M. G. Oomras | ,, | Not quote. |

### READY QUOTATIONS.

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F. G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | 497 | 473 | 461 | 451 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind-Punjab | 484 | 466 | 454 | 444 | ,, |
| M.G. Khandesh | .. | 523 | 513 | 503 | ,, |
| M.G. Oomras No. 3 | 550 | 543 | 533 | .. | ,, |
| M.G. Oomras No. 4 | .. | 523 | 503 | 482 | ,, |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th Jan. 1919.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12 816 bales. |
| Wheat | 6 659 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 10,176 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 54 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 3,019 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 42 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 3,452 ,, |
| Castorseed | 821 ,, |
| Rice | 100 409 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 399 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 1,219 ,, |
| Mowraseed | 124 ,, |
| Gram | 493 ,, |
| Jowar | 2 ,, |
| Maize | Nil. |
| Barley | Nil. |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6, 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6, 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144½.
60 D/St. Japan, Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98¾.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 89.
4 per cent. Terminable loan. 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.

The following are the Bank Rates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... | ... 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Bengal ... | ... 6 per cent. |
| Bank of Madras ... | ... 7 per cent. |

SHARES.

As it was the last day for January Settlement, the market is closed.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.980 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 75.1 Degs. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 68.9 ,, |
| Dew Point | 65.0 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.740 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 82.9 ,, |
| Minimum do. | 66.1 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | E,WNW,NW,NNE. |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 115 Miles. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th January, 1919, was 30.142 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Coal shares again failed to attract attention the turnover being disappointing, only few scrip changing hands. There was more doing in Jute mill shares, the tone of market being steady although not shewing any upward tendency. Industrials again proved attractive a fairly large volume of business reported. Nagpur clays improved to Rs. 22-8. Kumardhubi Engineering were done at Rs. 54 and Chemical Industries up to Rs. 24. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bilbera 7-12. Damagurria 34-4, Equitable 49-8, Kuardi 25-8.

Jute :—Alliance (prefs.) 104, Auckland (ord.) 349, Barnagore (ord.) 148, Belvedere (ord.) 525 s.l., Budge-Budge (ord.) 525 s.l., Clive (prefs.) 113, Craig (ord.) 0-6 p., Gourepore (pref.) 104, Gondalpara (ord.), 1,165, Howrah (ord.) 32-8, Kamarhatty (ord.) 595, Kankinarrah (ord) 563 and s.l., 545, Kelvin (pref.) 119, National (ord.) 403 s.l., Northbrook (ord.) 51-12, Orient (ord.) 46 prem., Reliance (ord.) 34-9, Wverley 11-8.

Tea :—Bishnauth 30-8, Hattikhira 25, uttibari 13-8.

Miscellaneous :—Anglo-India Jute (deb.) 95-8, Assam Sew Mills 24-12, Bengal Lead 15, Bowreah Cotton B. (pref.) 94, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. (pref.) 117, Cawnpore Woollen (pref.) 117, Chemical Industries 24, Crawford and Co. 13-4, Eastern Paint 14-8, Eastern Bank 92-8, Fort Gloster Jute (deb.) 95, Indian Tanneries 19, Kumardhubi Engineering 54, Nagpur Clay 22-8, Premier Oil 17-4, Smith, Stanistreet (pref.) 110, Standard Wagon (pref.) 2 prem, Zenith Engineering 11-12.

Government paper three-and-a-half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-6 to 74.10.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows :—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

## FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles..... or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the..... day of .....1919.


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The demand to-day is for men and women who are strong in every sense of the word—possessing the physical strength necessary to endure hardships and fatigue; the mental strength to grapple with difficult problems; the nervous force which endows the body with vigour and vitality: the will power to triumph over adversity and turn defeat into victory. But such glorious strength is impossible so long as your nerves are weak and exhausted, and therefore if you would be really strong you must first care for your nerves. Weak, exhausted nerves need food, and it has been proved in numberless cases that the only food they can or will absorb readily and naturally is pure *bitro-phosphate*—a well-known form of phosphate which most chemists stock in 5-gr. compressed tablets, so that if you feel your strength is failing from any cause, you should get a supply of these *bitro-phosphate* tablets and take one with every meal. Practically all of the minor ailments afflicting mankind, as well as many of the more serious maladies, can be traced to nervous exhaustion and lowered vitality, and probably this explains why such a remarkable improvement in the general health is invariably noticeable when *bitro-phosphate* is taken as directed, and the nerves are thereby revitalised and made strong.

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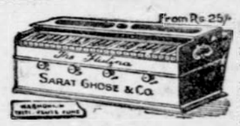


Ask any eminent musician which Harmonium is the most durable and sweet-toned in the market; he is sure to name "Sarat Ghose." No other instruments in fact have been able to gain such wise popularity and reputation as Sarat Ghose's. We do not offer any inducements in the shape of presents or half price, but real merit has secured for Sarat Ghose Harmoniums the widest possible sale and a position far ahead of others. Every instrument is protected by a 3 years' guarantee.

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3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

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KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.

S. S. Khosrou—Hannah—Beira, Dec. 5.
S. S. Krakatan—Scholton—Calcutta, Jan. 5.
S. S. City of Calcutta—Rigby—Liverpool, Dec. 20.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S. S. Totomi Maru—Matsushita—Kobe, etc.
S. S. Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer *Novara for Chion.
Steamer Crosby for New York etc.
Steamer Moora for London etc.

S. S. Khosrou:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's chartered steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, which port she left on 5th ultimo, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Krakatan:—The steamer Krakatan, 4,289 tons, Captain J. R. Scholton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on 5th instant, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on 20th ultimo, with a general cargo.

## DEPARTURES.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Totomi Maru, 2,020 tons, Captain G. Matsushita, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar Coats ports and Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 16th January, 1919.

| Shed. | Steamers. | Tons. | Destination. | Date* | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRINCES DOCK.** | | | | | |
| A | Hwahkua .. | 1115 | N F | N F | .. H S M Shustary & Co |
| D & E | Totomi Maru .. | 2021 | Japan | 15-1-19 | .. N Y Kaisha |
| F | City of Hankow .. | 4765 | Calcutta | N F | .. W & A Graham & Co |
| G | Luska .. | 956 | N F | N F | .. D R I M |
| M | Dufferin .. | .. | N F | N F | .. H M S |
| N | Mandala .. | 5190 | London | 25-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| Q | Dara .. | 3083 | N F | N F | .. T Morrison & Co |
| **MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.** | | | | | |
| | Shahjahn .. | 1403 | N F | N F | .. T M & Co |
| **HARBOUR WALL.** | | | | | |
| | Gouriard .. | 760 | Jamnagar | 16-1-19 | .. B S N Co |
| | Indravati .. | 513 | N F | N F | .. D R I M |
| | Mahanadi .. | 549 | N F | N F | .. B S N Co |
| | Netravati .. | 699 | Mangalore | 20-1-19 | .. B S N Co |
| | Sabarmati .. | 524 | Karachi | 18-1-19 | .. B S N Co |
| **VICTORIA DOCK.** | | | | | |
| 1 | Crosby Hall .. | 2697 | N York | N F | .. W & A Graham & Co |
| 2 | Yubari Maru | 3025 | Japan | 20-1-19 | .. N Y Kaisha |
| 3 | Chakla .. | 1 27 | P Gulf | 18-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 5 | Koweit .. | 2393 | Suez | 18-1-19 | .. T Morrison & Co |
| 6 | Moora .. | 3162 | London | 20-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 8 | Gregory Apear .. | 2961 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 12 | Kenkoe Maru No. 8 .. | 2257 | .. | N F | .. H S Shustary & Co |
| 14 | Innaminoka | 1225 | Busra | 18-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 15 | Zayani .. | 2027 | P Gulf | 18-1-19 | .. H S Shustary |
| 16 | Shushtar .. | 1718 | .. Suez | .. | F G E N Co |
| **HARBOUR WALL.** | | | | | |
| 14 | Lhasa .. | 960 | Karachi | 17-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| **ALEXANDRA DOCK.** | | | | | |
| 1 | Varsova .. | 1957 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 2 | Elphanta .. | 2695 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 4 | Furnea .. | 2127 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 4 | Ikma .. | 2556 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 5 | Ferdinan | 3908 | N F | N F | .. D R I M |
| 6 | Castalia .. | 4083 | Liverpool | 24-1-19 | .. W & A Graham & Co |
| 7 | Nankin .. | 4251 | London | 1-2-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 8 | Manora .. | 4951 | London | 18-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 10 | Shuja .. | 3112 | N F | N F | .. T Morrison & Co |
| 11 | City of Manchester. | 3566 | Liverpool | 17-1 | via Karachi .. R Nixon Co |
| 12 | Querimba .. | 4937 | Rangoon | 16-1-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 13 | Sicilia .. | 4188 | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 14 | Chusan .. | 1338 | Busra | N F | .. D R I M |
| 17 | S'Jacob Jetty End | 2988 | Bushire | 17-1-19 | .. D R I M |
| | Ismalia .. | 3381 | Bushire | N F | .. M M & Co |
| **HARBOUR WALL.** | | | | | |
| | Jeddah .. | 2923 | N F | N F | .. T Morrison & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

## EXPORTS.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool.—176 bales wool, F. E. Campbell and Co.; 2,700 cwt. castor-seed, L. Dutose and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Moolji Jetha and Co.; 60 bales wool, Bombay and Co.; 100 cwt. linseed oil cakes Sanday and Co.; 823 cwt. seeds rangra, G. Stella and Co.; 100 bales wool, V. Domersey.

S. S. Nankin for London—2,500 bales hemp, F. E. Campbell and Co.

S. S. Mandala for London—700 bales hemp D. B. Khan Co.; 100 cwts. niger seed, A. Durst; 100 cwts. pappy, A. Durst; 3,000 cwts. myrabolum, Kalyandass Bros.

S. S. Mandala for London—2,500 cwts. linseed bold, Sanday and Co.; 7 bundles fancy skins, Thos. Cook and Son; 1,017 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 100 bales hemp, Kalyandass Bros.; 400 bales hemp, Kalyandass Bros.; 300 cwts. termeric, S. Permanend Bassou; 75 cwts. gum album, Sacuendia; 78 cwts. white pepper, D. B. Khan and Co.; 50 cwts. cashewnuts, Rutanjee Janand; 3,640 lbs. cardamum. Rutanjee Janand; 106 cwts. cashew nuts, A. Durst; 34 cwts. ground nuts, A. Durst.

S. S. Creshyhall for New York—113¾ cwts. gum koteia, 600 cwts. gum koraya, E. M. Naoroji & Co.; 1,100 cwts. cashewnuts, Rutanjee Janand and Co.; 544 cwts. gum, Shamji Chap and Co.

S. S. Novara for Kobe—200 bales cotton raw, Mirjamat Motilal and Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, Y. K. Kaesha Ltd; 1,000 bales Indian cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales Indian cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 300 bales Indian cotton, M. Bussan Kaisha; 400 bales Indian cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S. S. Novara for Osaka.—400 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe—35 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 6 bales cotton, N. V. Dassa.

S. S. Yuhari Maru for Hongkong.—22 cwts. Fishmaws and sharkfins, Curimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 90 cwts., fishmaws and sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 666 cwts. Khismis, M. Deokaran.

S. S. Yuhari Maru for Kobe.—1,000 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Thakersey Padamsey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Messrs. Rali Bros.; raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yuhari Maru for Osaka.—1,164 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yubarimaru for Moji.—200 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha. For Nagasaki.—300 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yuhari Maru for Nagasaki.—300 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yuhari Maru for Yokhaich.—300 bales raw cotton M. Bussan Kaisha.

## IMPORT.

S S Mandala from Karachi, Agents M M & Co—1 case acid boric, 32 cases saffron, 2 cases medicines, 5 cases fruits, 54 cases barley, 47 cases raisins, 8 cases essential oil, 5 cases oil, 1 case lamp, 12 kegs gime paint, 30 cases biscuits, 7 cases glass bottles, 11 cases medical glassware, 548 cases wine, 9 Hhds wine, 5 pipes wine, 12 qr casks brandy, 35 cases brandy, 10 cases sherry, 31 cases port wine, 14 cases writing paper, 40 bags anniseed, 2 cases cheese colouring, 16 cases liquid colours, 12 cases cotton net, 3 bundles cotton piecegoods, 1 case cotton lace, 6 bundles woolens, 3 cases woolens and cottons, 1 case woolen and cotton shirt, 1 case tobacco cigarettes, 1 case silk and cotton carels.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### QUESTION OF EASEMENT.

#### WHAT IS PEACEABLE ENJOYMENT?

Bai Kuvarbai, wife of Pirojshaw Kavasji and others..... Appellants (Original Defendants).
vs.
Jamsetji Rustomji Daruvala and others ..... Respondents (Original Plaintiffs).

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Kalyankan, District Judge of Broach, affirming with slight variation the decree of Mr. N. V. Desai, Joint Second Class Sub-Judge of Broach.

The facts of the case are:—The plaintiffs filed the suit for an injunction compelling the defendants to remove a structure made of iron sheets and rafters and fixed against plaintiffs' 'jalians' and windows and terrace and also for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from erecting any temporary or permanent structure against the said 'jalis', etc., so at to interfere with their light and air. The plaintiffs alleged that defendants' house was to the west of their house and that in their house they have been receiving light and air through (1) two 'jalis' on the 1st storey, (2) two windows and the terrace on the 2nd storey and (3) one window on the 3rd storey from ancient times. That a former owner of defendants' house had served them with a notice on 11th February, 1915, and in spite of that they continued to enjoy the rights. The defendants erected the structure in dispute on 24th February, 1915, after plaintiffs' prescriptive rights had matured by adverse user. That the defendants had no right to obstruct their rights and that by their factions plaintiffs' house had been unfit for habitation.

The defendants contended, among other things, that the plaintiffs had not acquired the easement of light and air as they had twice sent notices to the plaintiffs and messages were sent to them to close the windows and that no injunction ought to be allowed.

Both the Courts below were of opinion that the plaintiffs had acquired the right of easement by enjoyment for twenty years and that they were therefore entitled to a mandatory injunction. The defendants appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Divatia for the appellants contended that defendants had sent two written notices to the plaintiffs protesting against the opening of the windows and that, therefore, the plaintiffs' enjoyment was not "peaceable" under section 15 of the Easements Act, because peaceable meant "non-contentious" and the giving of notices showed that there was a contest or opposition. He relied on the authorities in 6 Appeal Cases, 687, 3 Beng. L. R. 44, Gale on Easements, Sp. 205, etc. Mr. Divatia also contended that in any case the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction, but only damages because the Lower Court had found that plaintiffs had sufficient light from other directions and that the only one direction from which air was excluded.

Mr. Thakore for the respondents contended that the mere giving of a notice would not make the plaintiffs' enjoyment, the reverse of peaceable, and that it was a question of fact found in his favour by both the Lower Courts. He relied chiefly on the judgment of Lord Selbourne in 6 Appeal Cases and Peacock on Easements. As to the question of damages, he relied on the findings of fact in his favour.

Their Lordships agreeing with the judgment of Lord Selbourne, were of opinion that mere giving of notices was not sufficient to detract from the "peaceable" nature of the enjoyment and they, therefore, dismissed the appeal and cross-objections with costs.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellants.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

### BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

**APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.**

11-18—609-18—Little & Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy & ors, Merwanji K & Co Part Heard.
20-18—16-18—Judah and S, Dhondu Sadashiv Kale v The Kolhapur & Sowdhen Maratha Bank Ld (in Liqn), M V Gokhale.
22-18—1116-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhma Lalla & Co a firm v Bai Tarabai widow, Tyabjee D & Co.
30-18—1036-17—Mans. H M & Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors, Jehangir & S, Little & Co.
31-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.
32-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co, Messrs Bhimji & Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr Ardeshir H D & Co, Bhimji & Co.
34-18—m/3-18—Sarof and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors, v The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.
35-18—1264-18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.
33-18—1368-18—Crawford B & Co, Yamashita Kaisen Kaisa Ltd v J A Grant & Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.
25-18—181-17—Edgelow G W & Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Abdullakhan, Payne and Co.
8-18—Ins. Court No. 149-17 and In re Khurshedji Wadia an insol.—M B Chothia Byramji Hurjibhoy Warden v Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K & Co.
13-188-1117—Little and Co. Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damji v Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Dastur and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

**FOR CONSENT DECREE.**

1687-18—Sm. B and Co., Haji Ibrahim Haji Sulleman and ors v. Haji Essack Haji Tar Mahomed and anr., Khandvalla and Co.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES**

562-17—Nami H & Co, Balcrishna Vishnu Vaigankar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr. Mehta D. & L., Part Heard.
1276-17—Purnanand and Co. Bhuderji Lalji v. Morarji Raghunath and ors. Mer. K and Co. Mehta D and L.
413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.
468-18—Malvi M R and Co. Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.
1059-16—Matu J and M, Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.
614-18—Judah and S, Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayen.
368-17—Amin and D, Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.
153-18—Ard H D & Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhimani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.
571-17—Vachha & Co, Messrs Makhanlal Baijnath a firm v Messrs Purshotam Purshotam a firm, Payne and Co.
681-17—Shamrao M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.
66-18—Kharas & Co., Framroz F Bhesania v. anr v. The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.
528-16—Bhimji and Co, Robert Buchanan and anr v. S N Co. Ld. The Indian and Pemusalai Payne and Co.
20-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.
721-17—Bhimji and Co, Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadaynath Bridmar a firm. Payne and Co.
1383-17—H D and Co. Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.
652-18—Hiralal Th. and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanishanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.
1089-16—Moticband and D, Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors. Mulji and Tha.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.**

144-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Ismail Dossa and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Naranji Bhimji and Co.
1456-17—Khund L and M Govind Laxmon Gokhale v. Harichand Mancharam Hiralal Th. and Co., Part heard, 10-1-19.
167-18—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow Vasanji Bhimji and anr, Bhimji and Co.
175-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Sale and Ibrahim Abdulla Al Fazal a firm v Maganlal Kalianji, Ragh N and Co.
58-18—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshmal Chhoturam and ors v Lachminarayen Jethmal, Madh K and Ch.
111-18—Captain and V, Wadilal Sarabhai firm v Sale Mahomed bin Sale Essa El Hamadi, Mulla and Mulla.
216-16—Little & Co, The Indian Cement Co, Ltd v Lilladhar Pragji a firm, Ragh N & Co.
498-17—Purnanand & Co., Ratilal Mulji & Co, a firm v Madahal Venkoba Chetty a firm, Soonderdas & Co.
1161-16—Mer K & Co, Sultanally Allibhoy and anr v Ambalal Pranjiwandas and anr Wadia G & Co, Payne and Co.
1357-16—Mulji & Tha., S. Dewaji Pant v. K Satyanarayan Pocha & Co.
388-17—Payne and Co, Rattonbai v Abdul Hoosein Tookhmanj and ors, Mer K & Co.
186-17—Jam R & D, Purshotam Ranchordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla & M.
1052-17—Payne and Co, Gokuldas Madhowji & Co, a firm v Hirachand Venichand a firm, Bhai K and G.
926-17—Payne and Co, The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd v Ramprasad Moolchand, Soondedas & Co.
1380-17—Judah & S, Abdul Masjid Abdul Aziz v Badrem Abdulla Yahyna and anr, Cap & V, Judah & S.
464-17—Soonderdas & Co, Amrangia Jethaji a firm v Shankerlal Goolabchand and ors, Dikshet M & K.
646-18—Mehta D & L, Jivraj Rajmal v Deepchand Gulabchand, and ors Moti & Devi.
322-18—Cap & V, Mowji Premji a firm v Lakhmidas Nursey Payne and Co.
936-17—M B Chothia, Nakrabhai Jethabhai v Ghellabhai Mahesukhram and anr, Moti & Devi, Purnanam & Club, walla.
688-17—Mer K & Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Ard H D & Co, Bhai K & G, Mani & N, Matu J & M, Payne and Co.
34-17—Ard H D & Co, Elias Haji Abdulla v Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Smetham B & Co.
90-17—Forbes & Co, Devilal Hargovandas Shav, Nakubhai Kalubhai and ors, Jeh G & I.
296-18—M B Chothia, Nagurchand Foolchand v Nathubhai Jekisondas and anr.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.**

1742-18—Bhai K & G, The Bombay Coal Trading Co a firm v F C Nissen.
1774-18—Bhimji & Co, Wissanji Thakarsy Halai v Ranchaulal Harilal Munshi, Ard H D & Co.

**LONG CAUSES.**

1241-17—Matubhai J & M, Bogra Anwari a firm v Balkram Keshomal a firm, Mehta D and L.
84-18—Mehta D & L, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs Narotam Motichand a firm, Jamsetji R and D.
85-18—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Bai Ralint v Lakhmidas Goculdas, Amin and D.
94-18—Payne and Co, Lalji Lakhmidas and anr v The National Benefit Assurance Co Ltd, Little & Co.
101-18—Captain and Vaidya, Manji Walji, v Kheechand Harakchand and ors.
1364-17—Motichand and D, Chotalal Maninohan a firm v Dharamsi Ratansi a firm Soonderdas & Co.
S C CT 12/268-18—Mehta D and L, Byramji Hormasji v Tulsidas Laloobhoy Mody, Edgelow G W & Co.
207-18—Pandia & Co, Ramlal Ganeshprasad v Walji Elji, Bhaishankar K & G.
1312-17—Malvi M R and Co, Narsingdas Mohanlal and ors v Messrs Hiralal Ramgopal a firm, Merwanji K & Co.
1437-17—Purnanand & Co, B N Lang official assignee v Soni Khimji Tribhowandas & ors, Khandvala & Co.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The Bombay Agent of this Corporation has received a telegraphic advice from the Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the final dividend for the year will probably be £2-5-0, with a Bonus, in addition, of £1-10-0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax; written off Bank's Premises Account $7,50,000; added to Silver Reserve Fund $15,00,000; carried forward to next year about $32,75,000.

## BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 16th

| | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| War Bonds | Rs. .. | Rs. .. | |
| Cash Certificates | ,, 3,92-8 | ,, 7,9 ,855-0 | |
| Total .. | 3,952-8 | 7,96,855-0 | |

# PRESIDENCY CRICKET IN MADRAS.

## INDIANS WIN BY 4 WICKETS AND 2 RUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Indians resumed their second innings today, fully realising that the task before them was by no means an easy one. They had still 266 runs to get to save the match, which, with the strong batting side and against the not too difficult bowling of the Europeans, does not appear to be beyond the possibility of achievement, as the quarter of an hour's play yesterday indicated. Unless, therefore, the Indians hopelessly collapse, the issue seems to be still in doubt.

The Indians resumed their Innings punctually at 11-15 a.m. and in the game that followed luck seemed to be on their side. Venkataramanujulu played an excellent game and gave a lively display of batting. He scored no fewer than eight boundaries, when the teams adjourned. The total was 201 for the loss of three wickets. Ranganadan being not out for 61, while Subramaniam associated with him was not out for 50. The Indians have, therefore, every prospect of pulling off the match, unless anything very unexpected happens.

LATER.

The Indians scored consistently after the luncheon interval and by 3-30 had put up 308 runs for six wickets and won the match by 4 wickets and two runs.

## THE CONDITION OF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Though there have been repeated attempts made individually by clerks employed in the mercantile firms of Bombay for raising the salaries and giving adequate allowances, the response given to such appeals is not at all satisfactory. There is yet a very large number of clerks who drag on quite a painful existence in Bombay which alone employs nearly half a lakh of them. The importance of clerks in firms and offices is unquestionable and their services are very valuable. They are in no way indebted to their employers and there need be no compunction in demanding justice. If the clerks are eliminated, the offices will lose their very life. In spite of all this, the clerks in Bombay receive "starvation salaries" and are compelled to work long hours. A dispassionate survey of the condition of the clerical community of the present day will show that it is very miserable, and this fact has been aptly proved by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, when he presided at the first lecture held here under the auspices of the Clerks' Union. The present disinclination of clerks employed by merchants of the local bazar, to continue work under the existing conditions is an eye-opener to the other mercantile firms and it would be in their interest to consider the whole question and treat clerks more considerately than at present. If those who belong to this City and are millionaire proprietors of mills, had made housing arrangements for their clerks, if the municipality and trusts as well as the Railway Boards had made provision for their own staff, much relief would have come to employees in other establishments. Nobody has looked to this and no one can help clerks: they must help themselves, and their power of doing so depends on combination. They must recognize that their need is the same as that of all workers—namely, protection against the greed of employers. There are some firms who have now assumed not a very admirable attitude in forcing their employees to come early to office and leave late under pain of fine and in requiring production of medical certificate if the clerk is unwell even for a single day. It is common knowledge that Indians do not take medical help for slight indisposition lasting for a day or two, and this action of the employers forces the already poor clerks to pay the medical man's charges and incur extra expenses. The economic condition of the city is getting keener every day as is vindicated by the strikes we see among the labouring classes. The clerks generally, owing to economic troubles, are losing interest in the possibilities of their prosperity and it is no wonder then that taste for reading, writing and public speaking is scarcely to be found in the majority of clerks. The problem of clerks is a great one which in the interest of both commercial firms and humanity should be solved.

I, therefore, appeal through the medium of your paper to the employers of clerks to look to us more generously and help us to pass the present days of stress and strain, by doing which the employers will lose an infinitesimal fraction of their huge annual profits but in return for which they will earn the goodwill and gratitude of those whose faithful services are instrumental to no small extent, in bringing them the valuable earnings.—Yours, etc.,

A. CLERK.

Girgaum, Jan. 13.

## THE MANDVI FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me by publishing the following few lines in your highly esteemed paper?

Though to-day is the twelfth day since the disastrous fire which broke out at Mandvi and though the flames were put out on the same day by the splendid operation of the fire brigade men, I am really sorry to bring to the notice of Responsible Authorities concerned and the General Public that the said fire as a matter of fact, has not yet been completely extinguished. The inflammable stock including oil, cocoanuts, etc., that was stored in large quantities in the godown in the said building, is still burning every day and night since the date of the fire and the continuous overflow of horrible and nasty smoke arising therefrom is still being spread in all directions. The oil smelling smoke has caused great nuisance and annovance to the people living in the houses in the surrounding locality. The only remedy for the people to avoid the consequences of this nuisance is to close their windows and ventilations which are really meant to get fresh air and light. May I ask who is responsible for the health of the people who are thus aggrieved by the prevalence of the offensive and intolerable smoke which has not been stopped even during the period of twelve days?—Yours, etc.,

A. J. NAKHWA.

Mandvi, Jan. 13.

# BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

## QUESTION OF RE-ORGANISTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

In connection with the question of reorganisation of the British Congress Committee and of the conduct of the newspaper "India," a letter dated London 21st November was addressed by Messrs. B. G. Tilak, S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, R. P. Karandikar and Hirendra Prasad Ghose and Baptista, who were in England at the time, to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, with a view to its being placed before the Subjects Committee of the Congress, but apparently the letter did not reach India in time.

The signatories, among other things, suggest that the British Congress Committee should be so formed as to include more Indian members and that such members of the All-India Committee that happen to be in England should be for the time being ex-officio members thereof and that the paper "India" should be made to represent and support the Congress views as strongly as possible and to work in furtherence of the Gongress cause. No editor who does not pledge himself to do this should be in charge of the paper and that if possible the Congress should select Indians to edit the paper and carry on propagandist work in England, a change being made every five years.

# PASSENGER STEAMER FROM KARACHI.

## UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The "Daily Gazette" writes:—The first passenger steamer to sail from Karachi under the joint management of the agent in India of the Shipping Controller and the recently created Passage Controller will be the Ellerman Liner, City of Manchester, due to leave on the 28th instant. The maximum number that can possibly be squeezed into this steamer is 43 first and second. The accommodation has been allotted by the Passage Controller as follows:—To Lahore and the Punjab 46 per cent., to Delhi 40 per cent. and to the rest of Northern India nothing. That the public of Delhi should be so fortunate as to secure nearly one half of the steamer is sure to cause comment but the omission of any allotment of berths at all to Baluchistan, to Sind and to Karachi, the part from which the steamer will actually sail seems, in the words of a recently popular ditty, "wrong absolutely wrong".

## B. B. & C. I. RY. TIME-TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you kindly give some space in your public-loved paper for the following:—

I was glad to read the letter of "K.A.D." under the heading "B. B. & C. I. Rly. Time-Table." In your valued paper of the 9th instant ventilating one of the many grievances of the passengers travelling from distant stations and living in villages far from the stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and suggesting some means to remedy the same.

Sir, the passengers are hundreds in numbers and though ignorant of their rights, they have put forth their bitterest grievances before the railway authorities from time to time but the railway authorities, depending on the reports made by their subordinate staff or under some excuse or the other, try to ignore them. In fact the applicants, though numerous, are ignorant persons and do not know the proper way to proceed with. In case the authorities give them a thundering reply they lose hope and drop the matter altogether.

About six or seven years back a body of such passengers in company with Mr. D. Ferreira, Solicitor, had an interview with Mr Archibald Douglas Graham Shelley, the then Agent of the railway company who on consultation with Mr. Fredrick W. Hanson, the then General Traffic Manager, had assured them that everything would be done to put the matters right at an early date, but what was to be done six or seven years ago, is still the same, or with a very little change here and there.

I may ask you, Sir, to spare some of your most precious time to see how the down Virar locals are over-crowded like goats at evening times at all stations from Church Gate to Grant Road and the passengers intending to travel by these trains for their distant destinations are left to the mercy of the passengers seated in the compartments or the guard of the train. At times on account of such crowds these passengers have to leave the early train and wait for a later train but they generally meet with the same fate at these stations. The same is applicable to the Up Virar locals in the morning. The compartments get overcrowded between Virar and Malad and still these trains are taking every station upto Bandra to add to the crowd.

I think at present this will be sufficient to know what kind of treatment hundreds of daily passengers are receiving from the railway authorities. Will therefore anyone take up the cause of these poor ignorant passengers and earn their gratitude?—Yours, etc.,

A. F. GOMES.

Bhayandar, Jan. 15.

## A DARING ATTEMPT AT THEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

A case of daring theft was perpetrated on the down Gealundo mail yesterday morning when the train was at Barrackpore station. E. B. Railway. A Jew suddenly rushed out to the platform from the train after seizing a Gladstone bag from a passenger. The owner gave chase and captured the Jew, but the latter managed to escape. After two hours a Jew answering to the description of the escaped theif was arrested at Sealdah and was identified by the owner of the bag. The man gave his name as Charlie Moses.

In a Press Communique, dated 2nd January, it was stated that His Majesty's Government were permitting export from the United Kingdom of complete motor-cycles and of motor-cars of not more than 30 horse-power. The Government of India are now informed that export from the United Kingdom of motor-cars of any horse-power and also of tyres and accessories is allowed.

# KUT PRISONERS.

## FURTHER BATCH ARRIVE.

The Hired Transport Elephanta arrived in harbour yesterday morning with 4 Indian Officers and 777 rank and file. A warm welcome was accorded to the arrivals at 11 o'clock by the people of Bombay representing all communities, including Major-General Knight, commanding Bombay Brigade, and Mrs. Knight, Subedar-Major Balkrishna Rao, A.D.C., representing H. E. the Governor, Colonel and Mrs. Sheen, Colonel and Mrs. Low, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Stuart Lupton, American Consul at Bombay, Mr. J. E. Jackson, Vice-Consul for America at Allepo, Mr. B. Gatlick, Vice-Consul at Constantinople for America for the past two years, and the ladies of the Reception Committee, who mustered strong on the occasion.

General Knight conveyed to the returned prisoners the message of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, which was as follows:—"I extend to you the warmest welcome on your return to India and congratulate you from my heart on the noble way you have upheld the traditions of the Army and the fortitude with which you endured the special hardships and sufferings you had to face."

The General then welcomed them on his own behalf, praising them warmly for the great courage they had displayed and the patient endurance with which they had borne all their troubles in captivity. He said they had set an example of which all India, would be proud and remember with gratitude Subedar-Major Bakshi Singh, 67 Punjabis, then replied in Urdu.

The Band of the 96th Native Infantry was in attendance and refreshments were distributed, each man, getting a garland of flowers, a bottle of mineral, a packet of sweets, two packets of cigarettes, etc., orange, a bouquette, a pouche and a welcome card with the words printed in English and Urdu: "India welcomes with gratitude her gallant sons. The heroic defence of Kut-El-Amarah will live for ever. Welcome Home." After refreshments were served General Knight, accompanied by H. E. the Governor's A.D.C., went round and warmly shook hands with the men, chatting with them, genially and welcoming and thanking each man.

# A CLUB FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

## TO BE OPENED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

H. E. the Governor will open to-morrow the University Students' Club in Broadway. It is housed in a spacious building, partly reconstructed to meet its present needs. The Club is started with the idea of giving college students in Madras a convenient place where they could have during leisure hours facilities for recreation, light reading, etc. The idea of a club in Madras run on up-to-date lines for University students came from his Excellency himself, who in developing it was greatly assisted by an advisory committee.

The membership of the Club is open to all college students in this Presidency and the membership subscription is only Rs. 5 a year. Members could spend all day at the Club, meals being available, including supper. The management of the Club will be vested in a committee composed of all heads of affiliated colleges in Madras, who will be assisted by a resident secretary, quarters for whom are being arranged near the Club.

On Wednesday afternoon a serious fire broke out in Strand Bank Press, Cosipore. Immediately the fire brigade of Calcutta and Chitpore turned out. After two hours the fire was brought under control. Though the engines worked till late at night, a large quantity of jute and hemp was destroyed, the estimated damage being about Rs. 80,000. The property was insured.


# ASTHMA

## Radical an Sure Cure.

I have much pleas. in testifying to the great efficacy of the "Asthma Specific" of Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray. My friend, Suresh Chandra Sen of Dacca, was suffering from Typical Asthma for the last nine years. He put himself under the treatment of good many physicians, Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Kaviraji, and each of them also tried his best to cure him of terrible disease which told upon his whole system very heavily. He also tried many patent medicines of Sanyasis and the like but every means was in vain. His life was almost despaired of. He was, at last, prevailed upon by me to try the "Asthma Specific" and so he did try using the "Specific" for eleven weeks. Beyond all expectation he has been radically cured of the fell disease which made his youthful life miserable and burdensome. It proved to him a God-send remedy.

I seize the occasion to unhesitatingly say that "Asthma Specific" is the sure remedy for Asthma and is a most valuable find in medical field I can safely recommend it without reserve to those who are suffering from Asthma, chronic or acute, attended with other complaints.

GURU PRASANNO VEDANTSHASTRI, M. A.
Principal, the Hindu College of Divinity, Benares

Address:—
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

(8)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Mascat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni close at General Post Office, 9 a.m.

Indian Science Congress: Mr. F. M. Howlett's lecture on "Tactics against Insects. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road 6-30 p.m.

### SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Departure of s.s. Manora with homeward English mails, noon.

Bombay Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8.45, and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

## Domestic Occurrence.

### BIRTH.

D'SOUZA—January 11th at Dr. Parekh' hospital, Bombay, the wife of Lawrie D'Souza, Govt. Telegraphs, of a son.

## BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn: (I. D. F.)' will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evenin at 6 p.m.

## BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play this evening a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

## BANK OF BOMBAY RATE RAISED.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

## S. S. CITY OF CALCUTTA.

The S.S. City of Calcutta, 7 636 tons, (Captain Rigby) arrived Bombay at 10 a.m., on the 16th instant with a general cargo and about 160 first and second class passengers.

## THE KANARA UNION.

The first Elocution Prize Competition of the Kanara Union will be held in the Hall of the Maratha High School (Sandhurst Road Girgaon) on Sunday, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Four prizes are to be awarded to the best speakers.

## PARSI PSEUDONYMS.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Lehak Mandal Mr. R. P. Karkaria will deliver to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, his third lecture on "Some famous Parsi pseudonyms."

## DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the S. I. & Sc. Society's Shankershett Girls School, Pallow Road, when Mr. Yeshwantrao A. Pitale will deliver his lecture in English on "Further Demonstration on Electricity by Experiments." Mr. Yeshwantrao V. Kareker will preside.

## VICTIMS OF FIRING AT MAHIM

### EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

As a result of the firing at Bazaar Road, Mahim, reported in our yesterday's columns, two persons lost their lives, one on the spot where the firing took place and the other at the J. J. Hospital where he was removed along with two others who were more or less injured.

The names of the unfortunate victims were: (1) Bhikhari Matoo, aged 25, and (2) Sitaram Mahadeo, aged 28.

On enquiry being opened by Dr. W. Nunan, at the Coroner's Court, Shivram Halmir, a toddy-tapper, identified the body of deceased No. 1 as that of his cousin, who was a mill-hand and lived with him. At noon he received information that the deceased who was among the mob of strikers, was shot at Bazaar Road, Mahim. He went to the place and saw the deceased lying close to the road opposite the Sassoon Dye Works. He was alive and told witness that he had been with the strikers and had been shot in the back.

Govind Narayan, police sepoy No. 597F said he was on duty on Wednesday at Dadar. On receipt of information he went to the scene of the occurrence. A disturbance took place on the Bazaar Road, Mahim. The military fired on the strikers. He saw the deceased No. 2 lying on the road. He placed him in a motor-car and brought him to the hospital, where the deceased gave his name to him. The crowd was throwing stones, and order was given to fire. No relatives had claimed the body.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital deposed that when the deceased No. 2 was admitted into the hospital he had two bullet wounds—one on the left thigh and the other in front from which he was bleeding; the latter being the exit wound and was larger than the former which was the wound of the entry of the bullet. The branches of the large artery were severed, and he died before anything could be done. In the opinion of witness death was due to shock from bleeding from the left thigh due to the bullet wounds. A post-mortem examination also confirmed the above diagnosis.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

The names of the two injured persons, who as stated above, were admitted into the J. J. Hospital and are still under treatment there, are: (1) Daji Sinde, aged 22, working in the New Sun Mill, and (2) Hari Abba, aged 21, working in the Tata Mills.

## MAHARASTRA STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The organising secretary of the Maharastra Students' Convention writes from Poona:—Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has been elected to and has accepted the presidentship of the first Convention, which meets in Poona early next month. The dates of the Convention are not yet fixed as Mr. Iyer's programme is not yet settled. The dates and programme will be announced as soon as settled.

# FAMINE DISTRESS.

## BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S RELIEF OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, sends the following report for the fortnight ending the 15th instant:—

Total contribtions to date amount Rs. 3,77,333-8-9.

The total quantity of grass bought is 1¼ crores lbs. besides cotton seed husks and wheat bhoosa.

Local Committees have now been formed for the Nasik and West Khandesh districts and their programmes of relief are being organised. Arrangements are being made to afford relief in Cutch through some local gentlemen.

Many a private individual and institutions like Pinjarapoles seek the help of this Fund to move their purchases of grass to the affected areas, but in view of the Government restrictions on such movements and of the complete occupation of sidings at the despatching station with Government grass waggons this Committee have been unable to help such applicants. It is hoped that the Government will still reconsider their policy in this matter and remedy the helplessness of people who wish to spend money in charitable cattle relief.

*Despatches of Fodder*:—About 20 lakhs of lbs. have already been despatched by Railway and sea and a steady movement of about 55 waggons a day is in view from the 17th instant.

*Clothing*:—Grants for this have been given freely as asked. The Bhattia volunteers have been paid Rs. 10,000 to prepare clothing required for Guzerat, Cutch and Kathiawar and their cooperation is valuable.

*Cheap Grain Shops*:—The demand for these is great, but the difficulty of securing grain available only in other presidencies very much hampers the free starting of these. Rice is being sent wherever the same is demanded, but it is clear that bajri and maize are most in demand. Unfortunately these are not available in this Presidency in quantities.

*Concessions*:—The Agents, the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways have kindly given an all-round reduced rate for fodder moved by this Fund. They have also agreed to carry free of charge, parcels of clothing to the affected areas from this Fund.

A favourable reply from the Government of Bombay to this Committee's application for concession in freight on the lines given in 1911-12 is awaited.

### FREIGHT ON RICE.

The Government of India have reduced the freight on rice from Rangoon to Bombay by Rs. 15 per ton, i.e., to Rs. 40 per ton, but it is felt that a further substantial reduction in the rate of Rs. 40 per ton is necessary.

The inter-provincial restrictions on movements of grass and food-stuffs are a source of considerable hardship to the affected areas in getting necessary articles from other provinces where they are available and it is hoped that the Government of India will revise their policy in this respect.

Subscriptions are solicited at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer, or at the Bank of Bombay, for credit to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

# OFFICIAL RELIEF WORKS.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

According to official reports there was slight rain during the week ending 14th instant in the Deccan. Standing crops are in fair to good condition in several districts, but are withering in parts of the Deccan. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under control arrangements. Cattle are in poor condition in the greater part of the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but a deficiency of the supply for irrigation is reported from most districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follow:—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind | 50 to 77 |
| Gujarat | 70 to 80 |
| Konkan | 52 to 64 |
| Deccan | 62 to 87 |
| Karnatak | 79 to 88 |

Scarcity was declared in eight talukas and one mahal of the Satara district. Cultivators are reported to be coming to the end of their resources in certain parts of Poona. Slight emigration is noticed in Ahmednagar district. Public health was generally good. People find employment on Government Public works. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grainshops have been opened in parts of Nasik, West Khandesh and Poona districts and Kathiawar Agency. Two poor-houses were opened in Poona district and one cattle camp at Wadhwan in Kathiawar Agency. Dole is being distributed in West Khandesh and Poona. Test works were in progress in Ahmednagar. The numbers on works were 3,190. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Poona, Satara and Kathiawar were 3,340.

It is announced, for general information, that the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to remove the prohibition on the exports of saltpetre and the restrictions on its price. The prohibition on the export of potassium carbonate has also been removed.

# CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

## SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S REVIEW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the cholera epidemic is slowly subsiding it may not be unuseful to recall a few salient facts of the history of this fearful disease so far as Bombay city is concerned. The first fact to be remembered in connection with this disease is its endemic character. It has not been known, say, at least during the last three-quarters of a century, that it was totally absent from the city during a single year. From 1845 to date there have no doubt been recorded eleven years during which the mortality was below 100, say, from 95 as a maximum to 16 as a minimum. The last only, three years ago, say, in 1915. Gross impurity of potable war is, of course, the chiefest cause of the disease. It is notorious how Bombay annually used to suffer by reason of the difficulty and hardship entailed on the poorer classes in the town to obtain their daily supply for domestic purposes during the summer months. Be the rains ever so plentiful, there was uniformly a cry of the scanty supply during the dry months. And when the rainfall was exceedingly below the average there was a regular water famine. The only sources of supply of potable water were the numerous wells and tanks in public places constructed by the philanthropy of large-hearted citizens in every district, subdistrict and large streets and lanes, from Colaba to Mahim. Dwellers in the better class of houses more or less relied for their supply on their own wells and tanks constructed within the premises. Those were an absolute necessity demanded by the unsatisfactory condition of the supply. Cholera, necessarily, was rife every summer season. The mortality was heavy, averaging, say 2,000 per annum, though in years of epidemic it mounted as high as 5,000 and more. In 1851 it was recorded at 5485! Owing to this frightful condition of public health measures for building reservoirs to hold a sufficient quantity of drinkable water, year in and year out, were considered as back as 1845 but the final decision to build a lake at Vihar was not arrived at till 1851. Many indeed were the difficulties to be contended before the water in the lake could be collected and brought down by means of cast iron pipes into the town. Our railways were yet to be built and all the necessary iron and other materials had to be imported by the wooden ships of those days which took at least five months to arrive at Bombay from Liverpool or Southampton subject to the contingency of a ship now and again carrying these being lost. Octogenarians and nonogenarians in the city can no doubt recall those days of difficulties with which Mr. Connybeare, the Waterworks Engineer, and his successor had to contend. However, British pluck and British talents and resources overcame all those, so that Bombay was delighted to see Vihar water being distributed in the city for the first time in the earlies part of the Sixties of the nineteenth century.

In 1851, as just stated, the mortality from cholera was recorded at 5485. The annual average from 1860 to 1864 was 2565, and that from 1865 to 1869 was 862. It will be thus seen that the Vihar water supply was certainly the means of bringing down cholera deaths to one third of those registered in the five years ending 1864. The subsequent history of cholera mortality, say, from 1870 to 1917, may now be related. In these 48 years cholera mortality above 1000 was recorded as follows:—

| | | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1877 | Famine year | 2,550 |
| 1878 | ,, ,, | 1,183 |
| 1883 | Normal year | 1,027 |
| 1897 | Famine year | 1,265 |
| 1900 | ,, ,, | 4,273 |
| 1906 | Normal year | 1,241 |
| 1912 | ,, ,, | 1,790 |

It will be seen that four out of the seven years in which heavy cholera mortality was registered were years of famine of which the worst, as is well known, were 1897 and 1900. Famished immigrants from the upcountry places thronged the town, and it was demonstrated beyond doubt that they brought cholera with them and infected the population of our city. Famine fever gave even a larger holocaust in 1877 when the late Dr. Carter, of Sir J. J. Hospital found the germ of "sperillum fever" among his patients. Wise by experience we have been taking the greatest care to prevent importations of immigrants by railways and ferries coming to Bombay for food in a starving and diseased condition. The disease being endemic, no doubt, the germs lurk latently, till the cause leads to an epidemic. It is like the barrel of gunpowder which might lie safe till a spark goes to inflame it so as to create a conflagration. It is this epidemic condition of cholera which needs the persistent and combined efforts of the bacteriologist and the Municipality to drive away from so crowded a city like Bombay highly prone to such dangerous infectious diseases.

Excluding the seven years just referred to, it would seem that the *average annual* mortality during the 48 years was as under:—

| | | | Deaths | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 years | 1870 to 1876 | ... | 311 | Imperfect |
| 4 ,, | 1879 to 1882 | ... | 273 | 278,196 |
| 13 ,, | 1884 to 1896 | ... | 299.3 | 821,764 |
| 2 ,, | 1898 & 1899 | ... | 102.5 | ,, |
| 5 ,, | 1901 to 1905 | ... | 106.8 | |
| 5 ,, | 1907 to 1911 | ... | 379.7 | |
| 5 ,, | 1913 to 1917 | ... | 111 | |

It may be worth noting here that in no case during well-nigh half a century cholera mortality has ranged beyond 379. In three periods aggregated 12 years it has only been a little above 100 on an average, and in one long period of 13 years, it averaged 299.3 per annum. These statistics would lead us to infer that after all even in its endemic condition the deaths from this fatal disease have not been of such a character as to create any unnecessary alarm or panic. It is also worth remembering that in 1883 the epidemic which was of a mild character, aggregating 1,027 deaths, continued from May to October, and yet after a brief respite it prevailed in the December following. In that year the locality deemed the worst was that of Nowroji Hill which, thanks to the Improvement Trust, is not now so congested as it was prior to the operations of that authority. The disease was no doubt a deadly type from the first. Greater number of those attacked rapidly died. It was so even in the Sir J. J. and the Municipal Cholera hospitals. In 1900, when the largest mortality since 1851 was recorded, namely, 4,273, cholera began on the 1st of January and continued to prevail till the 28th December. It reached its apogee in the two months of July and August when there occurred 2,206 and 1,342 deaths respectively. In 1906 the epidemic continuously prevailed for 8 months. That was a year of deficient rainfall and partly of famine in the outlying districts. The last epidemic of 1912 began in January and lasted four weeks. It broke out again in May and again from 15th June to 24th August, owing, it is alleged, to the pilgrims who crowded Bombay to pay their respects to the Pir of Bagdad.

Lastly, it may be useful to remember that between 1901 and 1910, cholera deaths were as follows:—

In Bombay, 3,114 deaths equal 0.35 per million.

In Calcutta, 24,729 deaths equal 2.91 per million.

In all British India, 38,03,047 deaths equal 1.67 per million.

The choleraic condition, therefore, in the City of Bombay, when it is endemic, is on the whole reassuring, and without being optimistic it is needful to be always forearmed. Incessant vigilance in all directions is absolutely essential till such time that bacteriologists and the Municipality between them are happily able to expel the scourge outright. In my next letter I hope to be able to expatiate on this subject.—Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

16th Jan., 1919.

# MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

## A FAREWELL MEETING.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the auspices of the Home Rule League, to bid farewell to Mr. Syud Hossain in view of his impending departure for Allahabad as Editor of the "Independent." The full report of the meeting will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

## MR. VELINKAR'S CANDIDATURE.

The report that Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, has withdrawn his candidature for D Ward, at the ensuing Rate-payers Election is untrue. This contradiction has become necessary as a report has been circulated that Mr. Velinkar had withdrawn favour of Mr. Jayaker or in consequence o his advent.

## DR. SATHAYE'S CANDIDATURE

Dr. D. D. Sathaye has issued the following circular to the electors of D Ward:—

I beg to inform you that I am standing as a candidate, from D Ward for the ensuing Ratepayers' Election to be held in January. I shall thank you if you will record your votes in my favour at the poll.

I shall try to guard the interest of the ratepayers to the best of my abilities and if elected also work for

1. Enlarged Franchise
2. Compulsory and Free Education.
3. Housing of the Poor
4. Sanitation etc.

## DEATH OF MR. J. A. LORD.

We very much regret to record the death of Mr. John Anderson Lord of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., which occurred on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Lord is stated to have gone out for his morning ride, as usual, on the sands near Versova and not having come back by breakfast time, a search was made for him when his horse was found tied to a palm tree. It seems that some villagers finding the horse wandering about riderless, tied the animal up to the tree Mr. Lord's body was found on search floating in the sea close to the sands. It is not known how he met with his death.

Mr. Lord was an old resident of Bombay and a gentleman of genial disposition.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning.

## STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The Second Convention of the Students' Federation meets to-morrow, at 3-30 p.m. and on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law.

His Holiness, Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir, Principal Peroy Anstey and Prof. N. S. Phadke have consented to address the Convention.

## THANA'S CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

A correspondent writes:

Thana has a clean bill of health to show, normal conditions having reasserted themselves. Influenza has altogether subsided and there is no indication of any likelihood of any other epidemic in the near future perpetuating its deadly role. Although cases of cholera are occurring in some places in the Thana District, Thana itself is immune from it. However the Thana Municipality are now acting on the principle that whatever curative measures may have to be taken at the right time there must be no relaxation in the steady and vigorous preventive campaign now in progress against epidemics and all other devastating visitations.

It is undoubtedly a good idea for the Thana Municipality to exhibit daily a large sized black board, at the entrance of the Municipal Offices in a conspicuous place, on which the mortality figures are chalked out in large characters under different heads of diseases, so that one can readily perceive the fluctuations in the health conditions of the town and be all the more prepared for emergencies if necessary. It is to be hoped other Municipalities would follow this example.

There were four deaths during the 24 hours ending 15th January, from ordinary cases.

# Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Colonel W. E. Jennings, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University vice the Hon. Surgeon General R. W. S. Lyons, with effect from the 11th January 1919.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore accompanied by Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary, Mr. Mirza and Aides-de-Camp arrived by a special train at 5-35 p.m. to-day. He was received at Benares Cantonment station by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, the Kuar Saheb, the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Besant and others connected with the Benares Hindu University of which the Maharaja of Mysore is the Chancellor. He presides over the first convocation on the 17th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel on retiring from his present post is to be appointed to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Sir Hamilton Grant will succeed him as Chief Commissioner and Agent, North-West Frontier Province.

Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., has been appointed to be President of the Bombay Medical Council vice Surgeon General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., resigned.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye is standing as a candidate, from D Ward for the ensuing Ratepayers' Election to be held in 1919.

If elected, it is his intention to work for (1) Enlarged Franchise, (2) Compulsory and Free Education, (3) Housing of the Poor, (4) Sanitation, etc.

# CALCUTTA RACES.

## SECOND MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The attendance, to-day was not as large as on the preceding days, and this no doubt was owing to the races being held on day when places of business were open. Of the seven races scheduled Prince of Wales Plate was the most important. Ten horses competed, Oros Little Nan and Eagle's Nest being the joint favourites. In the race Oros made no show, but King's Fare and Little Nan were always prominent and finished first and second. One, two, three betting could be indulged in all races, except the Tallyho Plate and Clyde Plate, for which there were only six and four starters respectively. In the former Vane Jane led the field. Merry Dance made the running and won in the latter. The favourite Little Wonder was just beaten on the post. Gunning's performance with 9 st. 3 lbs. on his back was very creditable. He lay behind the greater part of the journey, but when Rose called on him, he was not found wanting. It was by no means a favourites' day and the punting brigade must have come second best in their encounter with the bookies.

# HISTORIC CEREMONY AT COLOGNE.

## COLOURS OF BRITISH GUARDS BATTALIONS ARRIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan 10.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. Jan. 16.

A telegram from Cologne dated 7th says an historic ceremony was witnessed to-day, when twenty colours of various Guards Battalions arrived and were received by the Guards detachments accompanied by bands at the railway station. The troops presented arms with drums rolling as the Colours were unfurled and borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of inhabitants witnessed the imposing ceremony.

## FRENCH HONOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 16.

The "Gazette" announces that President Poincare has conferred the Legion of Honour, Croix D. Officer, upon Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Abbott, and Croix de Guerre upon Captain A. A. Beaman, both of the Indian Army.

# DISTRESS IN SYRIA.

## FREQUENT DEATHS FROM HUNGER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The latest reports from Syria show the population is still suffering much distress, and deaths from hunger are almost as frequent as before the occupation. So far, no communications have been organised between Syria and Egypt as has been done with Palestine and it is almost impossible to send articles there.

Sherif Faisal, son of King of Hedjaz who is now on his way to London had a magnificent reception when he arrived there from Damascus to go on board his steamer. People went out in their thousands to meet him and taking the horses out of his carriage dragged it into the town to Serai. It was the greatest demonstration the town has ever witnessed and eyewitnesses state it was absolutely genuine and spontaneous. Meanwhile matters are progressing very satisfactorily in Palestine where distress has for all practical purposes disappeared.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

Western disturbance has caused local snowfall in Kashmir. Conditions are becoming unsettled in central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No great change.

# JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

## PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Hakim Ramlal Ram Narain ..... | 1 |
| Ram Ookura Khawas ..... | 1 |
| Through Mr. Chimanlal C. Jamindar | 4 |
| Through Mr. Mowjee Govindjee ..... | 25 |

## HANDLEY-PAGE AEROPLANE.

### LEAVES FOR DELHI FROM ALLAHABAD

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The Handley Page aeroplane which had to come down on its way from Calcutta to Allahabad resumed its journey on Tuesday reaching Allahabad about 2 p.m. It left Allahabad for Delhi and Lahore this morning.

### REACHES ALLAHABAD ON TUESDAY NOON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Handley-Page aeroplane which left Calcutta on Monday morning reached Allahabad the following afternoon. It did not complete its journey from Calcutta to Allahabad because of engine trouble which forced the aviator to land sixty miles west of Gaya Passengers coming by the down mail through the grand chord line of the E. I. Railway saw a biplane landing between Sarmat and Parasadabad. The exact cause is not yet known.

## GEN. MACEWAN'S AEROPLANE

### ARRIVES AT KARACHI AFTER ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The Handley Page aeroplane arrived here to-night at 7-35 after an adventurous trip. H. M. S. Britomart left Ormara about two this afternoon bringing Brigadier-General MacEwan and two others of the aeroplane's passengers. After their departure Captain Halley, a Lieut. and a flight sergeant determined to try the flight to Karachi, having managed to get two of the four engines working. They left at five and had an arduous passage, having to throw every thing possible overboard. The aeroplane made an excellent landing, but the engines then immediately gave out and the machine was unable to cross the ground to the tents.

The three aviators were greatly exhausted on arrival. Very few people witnessed the arrival, which was quite unexpected. The news of the flight arrived by wireless from the Britomart a few minutes before the arrival.

### BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACEWAN ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Brigadier-General Macewan arrived in Karachi on H. M. S. Britomart at ten this morning. Two mechanics have been left at Ormara in charge of the stores and kit which the underpowered engines of the aeroplane could not carry. The aeroplane is likely to remain in Karachi for a fortnight before it can be put in trim for its flight to Delhi and the machine is very much larger than the Handley Page biplane which brought Brig-General Salmond from Egypt. Those who inspected it last night and during the day were impressed by its massive appearance and the body of the machine. The machine is a new one having had only six or seven hours' flight before it left Ipswich. The engines had been giving trouble most of the way and the difficulties of flight were not minimised by the fact that it is practically impossible to give any attention to the engines while in the air owing to their position. The aviators have consequently had a very ardous journey. With only two engines in operation for the last stage of the journey, the great machine which weighs something like seven tons was under-powered to a considerable degree.

# RANGOON RICE.

## FREIGHT TO EAST & WEST COAST PORTS REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The Foodstuffs Commissioner for India has now notified that the Government of India have reduced freight from Rangoon to Madras and East Coast ports except Tuticorin to Rs. 20 and to the west coast ports, including Tuticorin, to Rs. 35. The maximum price per bag of Rangoon rice 1919, crop at Madras and other ports of entry is also notified and importers are reminded that the rice of the 1919 crop imported after 15th January should not be sold above these prices.

## RICE AND WHEAT PRICES IN BOMBAY

A Press Note issued by Government states:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below for the week ending 20th January, 1919:—

RICE.

Big Mill Special, Rs. 14-4-0 per bag of 168 lbs.

Small Mill Rs. 15-0-0 per bag of 168 lbs.

Mill Sugandhi, Rs. 16-4-0 per bags of 168 lbs.

WHEAT.

Choice Glossy or Sharbati, Rs. 76 per candy of 27 maunds or 6¾ cwts.

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BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND

PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A GAJENDRANATH.—Letters of repudiation have already appeared.

BANDE MATARAM.—We cannot publish your letter.

M. K.—You must give us some proofs for your allegations.

FITNESS.—S. G. W. has given his refutation.

PASSENGER.—You must complain to the Agent.

PASSENGER.—We have published four letters on the subject.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, 17th January, 1919.*

## GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKE.

The great Labour strike continues with all its attendant loss of material wealth, strain on the resources and temper of the strikers, a prevailing state of uneasiness in the minds of the general population and, above all, the actual loss of, and potential danger to, human life. There can hardly be any doubt that the situation has assumed a much more grave aspect than was the case in the beginning of the week, menacing not only the economic organisation of the city and, consequently, of the Presidency, but also the peace and order of the city. In commenting on the situation on Saturday we refrained from going into the merits of the dispute between the workers and their employers. We did so advisedly, because we had reason to expect that once the general community realised the potency of the reaction which the situation was, in the course of circumstances, bound to have on its own welfare and prosperity, the reserves of good sense and good-will, from all quarters concerned, would successfully be brought to bear on the task of effecting a speedy, amicable and satisfactory settlement of the crisis. Further, it was generally known that efforts were being made to secure a satisfactory end of the strike and we thought there was some likelihood that these efforts would be crowned with success. These hopes, unfortunately, have remained unrealised; on the other hand, the situation has become much more unsatisfactory. There is, however, one redeeming feature which brings into relief the real remedy that alone can end the crisis and that must be immediately enforced. We refer to the fact which has emerged the more clearly as the situation has developed in all its complications—that the demands of the strikers, when all is said and done, are reasonable and just.

What then prevents the satisfaction of these demands? Obviously the only obstacle would be the absence of any possibility of understanding between the two sides. If the present strike were of the character of strikes which usually occur in Western countries, the responsibility for a deadlock of a similar nature would be shared by the strikers and the employers alike. But this strike differs fundamentally from the usual Labour strikes in Western countries in this all-important respect that it is a strike of absolutely unorganised Labour and that, further, for such a strike, it is one of unprecedented and unmanageable magnitude so far as numbers are concerned. Number does not ever prevent the possibility of a common grievance. But the difficulty which it presents for the determination of a common and constructive line of action for the redress of that grievance, when the men are organised, becomes almost insuperable when they are unorganised. Thus there is no doubt that the grievances are shared in common by all the strikers in Bombay and that the bulk of them are of one voice as regards the substance of their demand. But human nature being what it is and the men having no organisation of their own and, therefore, no constituted representative spokesmen, it is, in the circumstances of the case, futile and unreasonable to expect that there should be unanimity of view as to the practical response they should make to the offer of the organised body of their employers; except, to them, the simple but awful attitude: "Give us a definite answer that you accept our demands and we shall resume work." While it may be that there are many among them who think that the offer made by their employers is reasonable and contains a definite assurance of the satisfaction of their demands, it is only natural that there may be others who feel that it is not adequate and not likely to have a satisfactory result. Further, a dispossionate observer cannot overlook an important factor—namely, the state of mind to which the workers were driven, before they struck work, by the cumulative strain of epidemic, famine and abnormally high cost of living—a state of mind which has not been improved by the fact, which has faced them throughout this week, that it is they and their families who have suffered from the pinch of unemployment never experienced by their employers—not to speak of the loss of life and injuries which only their comrades or other innocent persons have borne. The millowners, on the other hand, are organised. They are capable of taking and have taken collective action. They have, from a monetary point of view, suffered considerably. But, as regards things that matter infinitely more, their loss has been nothing to what the hundreds of human beings, hitherto regarded as "hands," have sustained. There is no reason why they should not take the right course that the occasion calls for. It is an occasion not for obedience to a false sense of prestige, but for action—immediate action—prompted by courage and generosity of spirit. Generosity, in the monetary sense, is not demanded of them. The increase of wage demanded by the workers is due to them. It is true there has been an increase in their wages during the war. But, as the letter of the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, which we publish elsewhere, shows, the increase—whatever it has been—has not been commensurate with the rise in the cost of living during the period. In view of this fact the treatment accorded to their employees by the millowners has certainly not been fair and, having regard to the enormous profits of the textile industry during the war, might be characterised as callous. We earnestly trust that these considerations are not lost sight of by the millowners and that they will at once recognise the wisdom of a prompt satisfaction of the strikers' demands.

If that action on their part is not forthcoming it is the duty of the Government to intervene. The situation has passed beyond the stage of being a mere economic dispute, the solution of which could be left to the good sense of the parties concerned. It is responsible for the prevalence of grave uneasiness among all sections of the people and it affects public safety. The Government cannot suppose that their duty begins and ends in giving the Police authorities a free hand. The proposal that Government should intervene, we shall be told, is unprecedented. But the times and the situation demand the making of precedents and we make the proposal with a full sense of responsibility because the times are extraordinary and call for an extraordinary remedy. War conditions, profiteering, epidemics and famine have played and continue to play havoc with the lives of the people—especially the poor—and have driven them to a state of mind which calls for special consideration and treatment. The causes we have enumerated above have produced a state of dangerous aggravation in the popular mind and vast pent-up forces of discontent are in existence. It is the task of statesmanship not to allow this state of feeling to be aggravated further by the obstinacy of employers and the continuance of a minor state of martial law. We believe that a courageous attempt to bring about a settlement of the dispute at the present moment, if made by Government in a spirit of just consideration of the workers' demands as well as a due regard for the other factors in the situation, cannot fail to succeed.

## APPRECIATION OF PALI.

Some of our correspondents complain that they fear a proposal is about to be made for the removal of the Pali language from the curriculum of the Bombay University. We do not know if the menace to the field of choice of students is so very real. For we are persuaded that exhaustive enquiries will have to be instituted before retracting a step forward which was taken nearly ten years ago at the instance of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. It was a reproach to Indian scholarship that the merits of the Pali language and the peculiar literature which it embodies were neglected by educated Indians till Western scholarship awakened them to a sense of their uncommon importance. It is not quite accurate to state that Pali represents all Buddhism. Rather it is an exponent of one of the many schools into which the doctrine of the Kshatriya preacher of salvation early split. Europe, and for the matter of that, the Occident as a whole, have not yet decided the priority of the claims of Pali and Sanskrit. Sanskrit was and is the sacred language of the Brahmins, but it continued to exercise such vital and vigorous influence on the non-Brahmin that without it no religious or even social propaganda was possible in ancient or medieval India. Jainism which was also like Buddhism a revolt against the orthodox dogmatism of the Vedas had originally elected to spread its teaching in one of the widespread vernaculars—the Ardha Magadhi. Whether the Buddha himself preached in Pali and whether that dialect records the *ipsissima verba* of the teacher is more than doubtful. It is highly probable that as a native of kosala in modern Bihar the Buddha promulgated his revolutionary views in the local dialect of the province. Some of the competent authorities place the sphere of Pali in modern Gujarat. However, whatever the geographical limits of the vernacular in which the Buddha originally preached, his gospel of salvation and whatever the real relations between the prime language of Buddhism and Pali, it is undoubted that the latter perpetuates for us a literature which in most respects is anterior to that represented by Sanskrit Buddhism. The force of Brahmin genius recovered its prestige in course of time and, although both the Jains and the Buddhists continued to look upon the Ardha Magadhi and Pali as their sacrosanct tongues, the vehicle of their popular propaganda remained Sanskrit. Some of the eminent exponents of Buddhism like Rhys Davids held that the Buddhist evangel never existed in Sanskrit except as a translation from a vernacular. The finds in Chinese Turkestan established the existence of an Indian Sanskrit canon of Buddhism,—a canon which was entirely independent of Pali and in many ways superior to it. Buddhism at one time spread over the greater portion of India, and how it was that few recorded traces of it are to be found in the huge manuscript libraries which astound the Westerners is a proof of its complete decadence and the revival of vigorous Brahminism.

It is now incumbent upon Indians who are no longer swayed by religious prepossessions to co-operate with unprejudiced Western scholarship and determine some of the most interesting points with regard to primitive Buddhism,—points connected with the origin, linguistic area and the social elements incorporated in the fabric of the earliest phases of this great religion. It is conceivable, however, that the movement to remove Pali from the course of studies in the local university is not directed against a study of the teachings of the Buddha, but that it is intended to display a sounder appreciation of the superiority of Sanskrit over Pali. If this is the position of the projectors of the dethronement of Pali, it rests on unsound grounds. It may at once be conceded that scholarly knowledge of Pali is unattainable except with the help of Sanskrit. But to go to the other extreme and suggest that a practical acquaintance of Pali is out of question except when made through the medium of Sanskrit is preposterous. We have only to look from India over the seas and the mountains to be convinced of the fatuity of the underlying assumption. Buddhism is divided into two schools, the northern and the southern. The northern has for its original canon the Sanskrit scriptures, the originals of which have almost entirely perished, but which have descended to us in wonderfully faithful Tibetan and Chinese translations. The Tibetan scholar, when he takes the assistance of Chinese, finds helpful illumination all along his path but the Lamas naturally decline to admit that without Chinese a study of the Tanjur is out of the question. The Chinese similarly, especially in the latter two decades, with the help of Japanese investigators, have made researches into their Buddhist books acknowledging the priority but by no means the indispensability of Sanskrit. But Pali is the sacred language of southern Buddhism or Ceylon, Siam and Burma. It is still cultivated there and although the influence of the British contact even in Siam has tended to a greater appreciation of Sanskrit, the indigenous schools continue the publication of the texts and translations of the word of the Buddha and the collossal mass of commentary which are mostly in Pali. In the monasteries of Burma Sanskrit was studied in a rather desultory way and always occupied a distant subordinate position. It never occurred to the monks to study Sanskrit first and then their own scriptures.

The logical outcome of the proposition that all the languages which are either allied to or the offshoots of Sanskrit should be acquired only after a mastery over Sanskrit has been established must lead to preposterous results. It would shut out the pursuit of Pali in Burma, Ceylon and Siam. It would be disastrous to the linguistic curriculum of the Bombay University itself. For if a sound preliminary knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary to the acquirement of any one language more than others, it is the Avesta. But it is rightly contended that whatever the degree of close affinity between Avesta and Sanskrit, affinity is not identity. As a matter of admitted philological fact it is the close relationship which provides so much will o' wasp to callow enthusiasts. As the great French savant, James Darmesteter, demonstrated, the philological fever if permitted to spread its infection would bring down the Avesta *meregha* or bird from its habitat high up in the air and make it consort with the Sanskrit *mriga* or the black buck of the Indian plains. It is not only possible but highly desirable that Pali should be pursued for its own merits and philologically it presents some problems of high interest and should not be made a handmaid of Sanskrit. We take it that the attitude of disfavour towards Pali is actuated by this vicious presumption that a thorough knowledge of it is impracticable except *via* Sanskrit. Hence our observation is necessarily limited to showing the practical advisability of continuing the present curriculum. As regards the treasures which remain yet unpublished, much less translated, in Pali manuscripts in the monasteries of Ceylon and Burma, which wealthy Bombay could manage to have access to and be the first to interpret to an astonished Indian world, we fear the splendid propspect which should be shared by Bombay with other Indian presidencies, has little chance of actuation in an atmosphere where the Fellows are, with some exceptions, more politicians and trade propagandists than men who have consecrated their lives to the attainment of ancient learning without a thought as to returns, dividends and resultant profits.

## Notes of the Day.

**Where is it to end?**

When it was suggested that Britain would not enter the Peace Congress in the spirit of the Vienna Congress, the "Times" assumed a tone of injured innocence and repudiated all territorial ambitions and asserted that Britain would assume, if at all, control over other territories as mandatory of the world. As the Congress approaches nearer and nearer we get an inkling of what England really wants. France wants back her coal fields lost in 1815, and it would like also to push up the frontier upto, if not beyond the Rhine. Belgium wants Luxemburg and Dutch Limburg. It wants also to repudiate the international guarantee of its independence condemning it to perpetual neutrality. It wants to enter into any conventions it likes. France, moreover, wants to be left free to deal with Morocco. Italy wants equivalent privileges to those secured by any other Power in Eastern Mediterranean. Italians and Slavs have again fallen out as the former want to convert the Adriatic into an Italian lake. As for the small nations springing up without number everyone of them wants to have as much as possible. England, France and Italy, instead of setting an example of moderation, seem to be engaged in pressing their special claims. Of course, everyone is entitled to pitch his claims as high as possible, but where is it to end and how is it to end? The "Manchester Guardian" sounds a note of warning and points out the danger of demanding too much. Surely England needs nothing by way of new territory. Can it not disclaim any such idea and influence France and Italy to do likewise? Otherwise there seems to be no hope of an early settlement.

**A Splendid Record.**

The record of the London Press in the matter of recruiting is truly an inspiring one. Of the ten thousand employed in the London Press, fully five thousand enlisted and by the time the armistice was signed only thirty were left fit for military duty. It is doubtful whether such a splendid record could be produced by any other trade in London. And no wonder. Daily engaged in fighting against oppression and injustice and brought up in ideals of liberty and freedom, every one employed in the calling seems to have leapt to his feet when he heard of the declaration of war. It was but meet that the votaries of liberty at home should fight for her abroad.

**A Curious Phenomenon.**

The wantonness with which questions of national interest for India are flouted is as mystifying as it is provoking. The editor of the "Hindu" on his return from England referred to an old mystery, but the statement that even the Secretary of State has been fairly baffled over it, will be news to the public. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar said:

It was a political phenomenon, the significance of which still remains a mystery to me, that papers like "The Hindu", "New India", "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" were not allowed free circulation in England while the Anglo-Indian papers and Indian papers such as the "Bengalee" and "The Leader" of Allahabad were allowed free entry. The Secretary of State for India, who had undertaken to obtain and give an explanation for this abnormal state of things had not been able to obtain the required information by the time I left England. I hope we shall yet get a clue to the mystery.

The embargo on some Nationalist journals in the Punjab and Burma is laid by the open abuse of the Defence of India Act. But the fate of papers sent to England is a mystery, as no law is known to have been applied against them. We presume some gentleman somewhere is sitting on them and the Secretary of State has to seek information as to the way it is done. Somebody has been exercising his administrative originality in the matter, and as inquiries are made the mystery becomes more and more impenetrable.

**Substance or Shadow?**

The Dewan, speaking at the Baroda Representative Assembly, is said to have warned the members against regarding themselves as the opposition or against instituting a comparison between the Baroda Representative Assembly and the Legislative Councils in British India. We do not know how exactly the Baroda Councillors would treat this portentous warning, but the Dewan Saheb had better note that even the present Legislative Councils do not satisfy British Indian subjects and that shortly they are to get a share in the actual administration of the country. What are the Baroda Legislative Councillors for, if they are not to have even the powers enjoyed by the present Legislative Councils of India? Does Baroda want to play at the Legislative Council? Does it mean that Baroda citizens should be satisfied in this age with a revised edition of the old Durbars? The sooner a leading State like Baroda revises its antiquated ideas the better will it be both for itself and its people. It should never be the ambition of the Indian States to lag far behind the British districts. Some of them, at least, can, if they have a mind to it, set an example to the British Government. Why should not Baroda have the honour?

**More Colleges in Bombay.**

It never rains, but it pours. The D. E. Society of Poona is, as we announced a few days ago, to open a college near Sangli. It also intends starting a residential college in the Salsette. If we mistake not there are two other projects of colleges in Bombay. We trust they will materialise soon. Bombay must contest the position of Calcutta with its fourteen Arts colleges. Dharwar also is thinking of a second Arts College and we understand that substantial sums have been already promised for the project. Both the Bombay University and Government, we trust, will give to all these projects facilities in every way. The Bombay Presidency has had very few colleges to its credit hitherto, but now it seems that it is determined to equip itself with the necessary number of Arts colleges.

**The Friends of the Masses!**

Lord Sydenham has affected to reply to the trenchant criticisms of Mr. Charles Roberts in the "Contemporary Review". With the rest of his Lordship's criticisms we do not wish to deal. They are characteristic of him. But his reference to the possibility of the revolt of officials is interesting in view of the I. C. S., Associations being formed in India Lord Sydenham says:—

"The New Ministers impelled by political hunger and entangled, perhaps, against their will in intrigue too complicated for the understanding of Europeans may wish to issue orders that might be abhorrent to the services which have to carry them out. . . . . While unquestioning obedience is the law of the public services in India a point may be reached at which conscience and an earnest desire for the welfare of the dumb masses will irresistably assert themselves."

## TRANS-SIBERIAN AND CHINESE EASTERN RAILROADS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

WASHINGTON.—The agreement for the control of trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads by an inter-Allied committee is virtually concluded.

# PEACE CONFERENCE.

## PERPLEXITIES OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

## MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

PARIS.—The Russian question, which is very thorny, will be one of the first questions discussed at the Peace Conference. The situation is causing the gravest anxiety and perplexity to all Allied statesmen. In this connection a high authority has declared that no peace leaving half Europe and half Asia in a state of chaos, out of which another general war might easily spring, can be safe. On the other hand, there is no agreement as to how the problem should be approached and none of the Governments have accurate reliable information about what is happening in Russia.

In Poland Allied Governments have to deal with two Governments, also with the Polish National Committee in Paris. Bolshevism in Poland is an unknown quantity.

There is a considerable Bolshevist party in Esthonia, which the Allies wish to protect from Bolshevism, while Riga holds as many Bolshevists as Anti-Bolshevists.

### PRESIDENT POINCARE TO OPEN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

PARIS.—President Poincaré will open the Peace Conference on January 18th, although M. Clemenceau will preside at the actual meetings.

Representatives of the Dominions and India with their staffs at present in Paris number 75 persons.

### BRITISH DELEGATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

PARIS.—As it is impossible for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law to remain constantly in Paris either when absent will probably be replaced in the British delegation by one of the Oversens delegates.

### DOMINIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

### DELIGHTED WITH DECISION REGARDIN G REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 16.

The "Times Paris correspondent says the Dominion delegates are delighted with the decision regarding their representation at the Peace Conference. They especially warmly appreciate Mr. Lloyd George's advocacy of their claims and see in the arrangement the creation of a precedent in Imperial affairs, which is bound to lead to further developments.

One Dominion representative in an interview said the Dominions had now received "recognition" and apparently there is no doubt that the Peace Conference will have to be followed by an extremely important Imperial conference at which the internal relations of the Empire must be overhauled.

"The Times" says it is understood that Dominion representatives will attend the general conference whenever smaller Allies are invited to participate, thus the Dominions are placed on the same standing as Belgium and Serbia. Moreover, two dominion delegates will attend the conferences of the big States whenever their particular interests are involved. Thus, when the German African Colonies are discussed, South Africa will have at least two delegates and when Germany's Pacific possessions are being considered, Australia will have two and New Zealand one representative.

### ONE DELEGATE ALLOTTED TO INDIAN STATES.

One delegate has also been allotted to Native States in India.

The correspondent points out that this decision constitutes by far the most striking recognition which has yet been given internationally to the self-governing parts of the great units of the Empire.

### DOMINIONS' CLAIM TO SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

PARIS.—At the preliminary discussions of the Peace Conference the Imperial Government, also the Dominions ministers, supported the view that the right of nationhood of the Dominions should be acknowledged and whenever their special interests were concerned they should have a separate voice in the Peace Conference. Some Powers, however, are strenuously contesting this view and consider that the representation of the Dominions by the Imperial authorities is sufficient.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

### BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS' MESSAGES NOT TO BE CENSORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Foreign Office announces that there will be no censorship of British correspondents' messages from Paris during the Peace Conference.

# RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

## GERMANY'S FAILURE TO CARRY OUT TERMS

## ALLIES URGED TO TAKE FIRM LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. Jan. 16.

In connection with the demobilisation problems and the fact that the second Armistice period concludes on January 17th, when the Associated Governments must carefully consider the terms of the renewal of the armistice, it is noteworthy that Germany has hitherto failed in many respects to carry out the terms imposed. Shortages in delivery include 477.000 locomotives, 13,000 trucks, 5,000 motor lorries, nearly 900 heavy guns including all types, 1,000 trench mortars, 7,000 machineguns and 600 aeroplanes.

In this connection the "Daily Chronicle" urges the Associated Governments to take a firm line and when renewing the Armistice to stipulate for the right of occupation of any strategical position where the Associated Governments desire to preserve order and secure their own safety, and to lay down definite measures for demobilisation, bringing, the German Armistice into a line with other armistices.

The paper urges that while these omissions are not rectified, we must maintain larger forces in the field than we should otherwise need. Simultaneously we should secure the abandonment of German military designs against Prussian Poland and eviction from Germany of all Russian Bolshevik agents.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN VIENNA.

### PROVISONS TAKEN TO STARVING PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 16.

VIENNA.—Perhaps for the first time in history British troops this morning marched through the streets of Vienna. They were a detachment of Warwickshires convoying a trainload of provisions freely given by the British Army in Italy to relieve the starving women and children of Vienna. Crowds cordially welcomed the troops, the Commander of whom made a speech at the Town Hall stating that the gift was made in recognition of the Austrian treatment of British prisoners which had been more humane than that accorded by the Germans. A few other free trainloads will follow after which thousands of tons of foodstuffs will be sent against payment.

The Burgomaster expressing hearty thanks declared that the city's stocks of flour were practically exhausted.

## SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETING.

### SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 14
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 16.

The Havas Agency states: At the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday afternoon the following subjects were discussed:—Employemnt of German shipping, surrender of submarines under construction, transfer of railway stock, financial clauses and restoration of material and machinery still in the invaded provinces.

The first full session of the Peace Conference with all delegates properly accredited will be held on Saturday next at Quai d'Orsay. The postponement has caused difficulty in settling the military problems arising out of the confused state of Russia, Poland and Germany. The number of representatives has been decided upon, viz. Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan 5, Brazil 3, Portugal and Siam 1 and other Popers 2.

### QUESTION CONSIDERED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

The Press Bureau issues the following message from Paris:—The third meeting of the Supreme Council for the supply of relief on Monday considered the present position of relief work in Belgium, Northern France, South-eastern Europe and Northern Europe. Generally speaking, there is a sufficient world supply of food to meet the needs of the Allies and liberated territories and all possible steps are being taken to meet them and solve the connected questions of finance and transport.

It was agreed that all the four countries should participate in the financial arrangements. Consideration was also given to food supplies for neutrals and Bulgaria.

## MARSHAL FOCH GOES TO TREVES.

### TO DICTATE NEW ARMISTICE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 15.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 16.

The Havas Agency states: Marshal Foch has gone to Treves to dictate the new armistice terms, exact retributions for murder and ill treatment of the Allied prisoners of war since the cessation of hostilities and insist on the prompt restitution of machinery and goods stolen from Belgium and France. Much stolen property is in the warehouses in Bremen. A complete list of Germany's organised robberies has been obtained.

# GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN HUNGARY.

## INCOMPETENCE OF KAROLYI CABINET.

## MONEY SQUANDERED IN APPALLING FASHION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

Reuter's correspondent in Vienna paints a gloomy picture of the situation in Hungary. He says that the weak incompetent Government in Budapest has led to chaos throughout the country and a serious outbreak of Bolshevism is immediately feared. This is assisted by the propaganda of Hungarian war prisoners from Russia, who are supplied with the necessary funds.

As an example of the weakness of the Karolyi cabinet in dealing with this danger, it arrested 150 Bolshevists one day and released them on the following day. In the meantime Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Serbs and Jugoslavs have occupied a great portion of Hungary and in some places have gained possession of the coalfields, almost entirely cutting off supplies and bringing industries to a standstill, probably necessitating the closing down of flour mills.

The holding of national elections is practically impossible, one reason alone being that the Czechs and Slays occupy large districts.

GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Hungarian Government is squandering money in an appalling fashion and the bankruptcy of the State is regarded as inevitable. Ministers, who formerly drew salaries of 25,000 crowns annually now take 100,000, while 77 under-secretaries have been appointed each drawing 40,000.

The Ministry has spent seventy million crowns in a few weeks in merely temporary relief of invalided soldiers. The unemployed in Budapest receive fifty crowns daily, of which manufacturers contribute three-fourths. One of the largest munition firms recently employing 30,000 hands, is now paying them five million crowns weekly.

The streets are unsafe for rich people, who pay soldiers one hundred crowns nightly to guard their houses. The hope is strongly expressed that the Entente will send troops to save the country from Bolshevism.

## SERBIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

### TO BE CONVOKED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

BELGRADE.—Prince-Regent has issued a proclamation to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes that the National Assembly will be convoked as soon as possible and will constitute the provisional legislative body. The proclamation outlines a number of democratic and socialist measures, including the liberal handling of the agrarian problem.

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT OPORTO.

### DEMOCRAT FORCES OCCUPY TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

MADRID.—It is reported that serious disturbances have occurred at Oporto and that democrat forces have occupied the town with the help of guerilla bands and civilians. On the arrival of a strong column to quel the insurrection fighting occurred all day on the 10th and there were many casualties.

### INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Portuguese Government has issued a statement that the insurrectionary movement which was supported by Bolshevik agents, has been suppressed.

## EUROPEAN FAMINE RELIEF.

### BILL PASSES U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill as requested by President Wilson, appropriating 100 million dollars for European famine relief. The early passage of the Bill in the Senate is anticipated.

## PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE.

### TO BE USED FOR WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 15.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 16.

The Havas Agency states: The French Cabinet has decided that the prisoners of war in France shall be used for the work of reconstruction in the liberated districts. Drafts of prisoners will be taken commencing to-day and set to work in the devastated regions. By March 20 at least 200,000 men will be thus employed.

# SENSATIONAL LONDON TRIAL.

## MURDER CHARGE AGAINST LT.-COL. RUTHERFORD.

## AUSTRALIAN MAJOR SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

Great interest is taken in the case in the West London Police Court, where Lieut.-Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford was today remanded on the charge of murdering Major Miles Charles Seton of Australian Imperial Force. The latter served in Egypt during tho war.

It transpired on the hearing that there were three bullet wounds in the body. No evidence was led. The tragedy occurred in the house of Sir Malcolm Seton. Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford is married and has six children. Major Seton was unmarried.

Major Miles Charles Cariston Seton, C.B., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), and Hon. Anæsthetist, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, was born in 1874 and was the eldest son of the late Capt. William Carden Seton, of the 82nd Regiment. He served in South Africa in 1901-2, was Captain of the Cape Medical Staff Corps and was in the male line the representative of the Setons of Cariston, and of the family of Cocke of Treskerby, Cornwall.

Sir Malcolm Cotter Cariston Seton, C.B., has been Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office since 1911. He entered the India Office in 1898. He is the author of a work entitled "The Transvaal Boers, a Historical Sketch." Sir Malcolm Seton was born in 1872 and is childless.

## GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.

### TO BE SUCCEEDED BY PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Luxemburg Chamber by thirty votes to nineteen has chosen Princess Charlotte to succeed the Grand-Duchess.

## WAR PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

### TO BE EMPLOYED IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-55 a.m. Jan. 16.

The French Government has decided more fully to utilise the labour of war prisiners in the reconstruction of devastated departments and are slotting at least 2,00,000 men for this work.

## BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

### 50 MILLION ROUBLES VOTED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

STOCKHOLM.—The Russian Soviet Government has passed a resolution to use fifty million roubles for agitation purposes abroad.

## BRITAIN'S NAVAL WONDER BOATS.

### HEAVILY ARMED SUBMERSIBLE CRUISERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 16.

A few of the secrets of the Navy are gradually being divulged and it is now permissible to give some details of British K Boats. These are really submersible cruisers of great size and speed, which use steam for propulsion on the surface, while electricity supplies the power when submerged. They carry ten torpedo tubes and several four-inch guns, and some of the latest type are more heavily armed.

They are said to be a match for anything afloat except our own dreadnoughts and battlecruisers. It is claimed that they fulfilled every expectation of their designers. They carry a crew of fifty-five.

## BAVARIAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

### EISNER'S PARTY HEAVILY DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 16.

It is reported from Copenhagen that Eisner's party has been heavily defeated in the Bavarian national elections, securing only four seats. The result is likely to lead to a Cabinet crisis. The Centre Party secured fifty-four seats, the Socialists fifty, Democrats 22 and Peasants eighteen.

## CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

Several sculpture galleries in the Louvre were opened yesterday again. The picture galleries are not ready.

The waters of the Seine continue to subside and another drop of sixteen inches has been recorded.

# LABOUR STRIKE.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED.

When the day opened yesterday, it was abundantly evident that the strikers were not disposed to resume work. The firing incident at Mahim on Wednesday and the general feeling of uneasiness which had spread to other quarters as a result of that incident and the more porminent display of armed force had a great effect and the strikers seem to have remained mostly indoors, not venturing very far from their quarters. At the usual hour, the number of men who turned up at the mills had greatly diminished, and at some of the mills, not even this diminished quota was to be seen.

Except for passers-by who were constantly on the move, all the mills from Charni Road to Mahim presented a deserted appearance and there was nothing doing in them. At the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, a few men came in the morning but soon after walked away. At the Bombay United Mill and the Khatau Makanji Mill which were working for some days after other mills had closed, no activity was to be observed except for a few idling Rameshis who bestirred themselves when anybody happened to call for enquiry. The same fate has overtaken all the mills including those at Tardeo—The Alliance, Motilal Pitty, Maneckji Petit, Jivraj Baloo and the Adamjee Peerbhoy Cotton, as well as the Tent Factory. On the other side beginning with the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill to the Turkey Red Dye Works at the Mahim end, the mills have remained idle and this morning the little excitement created by the arrival of small groups of workmen was absent. Up to 10 o'clock in the morning, there appeared to be not even a whisper of excitement and no apprehension of trouble or disturbance. Wherever one went and enquired along DeLisle Road, Ferguson Road, Elphinstone Road, Parel and Byculla, one was assured that everything was quiet.

A high Police official who was interviewed at a somewhat late hour in the afternoon distinctly stated that the day had so far passed off very well and everything was quiet. The fact appears to be that the men were not in a mood to invite trouble upon themselves, and firm in their determination to hold out for their demands, did not display any anxiety to bestir themselves. Such was the situation as far as one could observe during a morning round in the strike area.

**Reports.**

If that was the situation in the morning, various reports began to circulate in after the noon of collisions between the Police and the strikers at Parel and other parts. At DeLisle Road, Parel Road and in some other parts many of the shop-keepers took alarm and closed their shops. About 1 p.m. a rather alarming report was spread that a large number of strikers had created a disturbance, in the vicinity of the Depressed Class Mission School at Bhoiwada. That the report was highly exaggerated there seems to be little doubt. A "Chronicle" representative was able to ascertain that a crowd of 2,000 strikers was marching in the direction of Sopari Baug Road and when the leaders of the crowd noticed a cart laden with fruits passing by, they surrounded it with a view to protect the cart and its contents. In the meanwhile the rest of the crowd marched on, after which the leaders also moved away and joined them. The cart then proceeded on its way without being molested. The object of the crowd was it is stated not looting or even causing a disturbance and when a little further off from the spot, the Police tried to turn them back, they informed the latter that their object was a peaceful demonstration after which the Police let them pass on. This is all that seems to have really happened, and the alarmist account of a soda-water cart being attacked and looted appears to be without any foundation.

A little before that, however, near Supari Baug it is said there was throwing of stones and a few passers-by were injured. Two of them were attended promptly by the members of the St. John Hindu Ambulance Corps who have temporarily opened a dispensary at the Sopari Baug Road. The two men were allowed to go away afterwards.

**Affray at Sewri.**

We understand that an unfortunate affray occurred last evening at Sewri. According to a report, a crowd of about 500 men came to the Eastern Chemical Works and assumed a threatening attitude. The manager of the works telephoned to the Police Headquarters for assistance. Shortly afterwards the Police and the Military arrived. The crowd, it is stated, was then proceeding towards Adana shouting and waving sticks. The crowd then came into collision with the Police and the Military with the result that there were two casualties and a dozen arrests were made. The crowd then dispersed.

The Commissioner of Police who was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative yesterday afternoon told him that the position was now stabilised and that the men on the whole were quiet. But, he added, unfortunately there was a disorderly element existing among the people who were out to make mischief.

The strikers seem to have remained firm in their determination not to resume work until their demands are conceded. They have remained generally quiet and peaceful and showed very little inclination for mischief.

At the regular court hour, the Presidency Magistrates' Courts did not hold their sittings and on enquiry it was found that the Presidency Magistrates being otherwise engaged, the Courts would not sit that day.

### INCORRECT REPORTS.

The Commissioner of Police yesterday informed a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the statement in our issue of yesterday that he held a Conference with some Mill-owners on Tuesday, at the residence of Sir Shapurji Broacha was entirely incorrect. Mr. Vincent further informed our representative, that the statement in the "Times of India" that he addressed in Marathi a largely-attended meeting of strikers in the compound of the Phoenix Mill and urged them to return to work is also quite untrue. As to the statement that people had been turned out of their houses to billet soldiers at Jacob's Circle, Mr. Vincent assured our representative that nothing of the kind had taken place and the only possible foundation for such a report was that an Irani had been asked, and had agreed, to find accommodation in his premises for a typist. But subsequently the latter was accommodated in a tent at the chowkey.

Mr. Vincent referred to two other statements which had appeared which he desired to have contradicted. One was regarding a report which appeared in our issue of Monday last, that a European Police officer had displayed a rifle during the collision which occurred between some police and strikers in De Lisle Road, on Saturday. The officer had no rifle, he said. The other statement, which was of an indirect character, had reference to the Mill-owners' Association being influenced in their decision by reports of "rumoured strikes on the Railways, the Tramways at the markets and even in the Police." There was no foundation of any kind said the Commissioner, for such a rumour as regards the Police.

### THE RAILWAYMEN RETURN TO WORK.

The G. I. P. Railway workshop men at Matunga who abstained from work on Wednesday afternoon collected in large numbers yesterday morning in the yard of the workshop and remained there for over two hours. During that time, they made speeches and discussed their grievances—the gathering presented the appearance of a sort of informal meeting—and at 10 a.m. they broke up amidst shouts and returned to the workshop for resuming work. Reference has already been made that they waited on the authorities and placed before them their demands, which are—

1. That the length of service must be considered as "continuous."

2. They should be paid for the number of days they had gone on strike last year.

3. The working hours should be limited to 208 hours a month.

4. The question of allowance now announced must be reconsidered, so that it may not affect the lowpaid servants.

5. They should be granted free workmen's passes and also free passes when going on leave. They should also be allowed, to travel by mail trains.

6. The present system of taking mechanics without having regard to apprenticeship should be discontinued and Assistant Mechanics should be given promotions to Mechanics whenever vacancies arise. These are the demands which the men have submitted to the authorities. They have been promised a reply from the Agent on Monday the 20th instant. The men, who were interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, stated that although the allowance now sanctioned sounded very well on paper, it did not benefit them much. While men on the higher scale pay were certainly benefited to some extent, in the lower scale the benefit was dubious. In order to benefit them really, they say that the present grain compensation allowance should not be discontinued.

AGENT'S ORDER.

The following is the order communicated by the Agent on the 15th January.

I beg to inform you that the Home and Railway Boards have sanctioned on my recommendation the following temporary increases in the special local allowances granted to the subordinate staff as a war measure with effect from the 1st April, 1918 :—

(a) The "Special local allowances" now drawn by the subordinate clerical staff in the island of Bombay to be calculated at the following rates for so long as the increased rates paid by the Government remain in force.

I. Salaries up to Rs. 50, 20 per cent.

II. Salaries above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 70, 10 per cent.

(b) The subordinate and clerical staff employed in Salsette, that is between Kurla and Thana inclusive drawing salaries of Rs. 70, and under to be given a special local allowance of Rs. 10 per cent., as a temporary war measure and for so long as the increased rates paid by the Government remain in force.

2. In regard to (a) the pay of running staff drawing salaries of Rs. 51, 52, 53 and 54, and the pay of other staff drawing salaries of Rs. 51, 2 and 53, per mensem should be brought up by the allowance to Rs. 71-8-0 and the pay of running staff drawing salaries of Rs. 71 to Rs. 73 inclusive per mensem should be brought up to Rs. 92-6-0 and the pay of other staff drawing salaries of Rs. 71 to Rs. 75 inclusive should be brought up to Rs. 91-4-0.

3. In regard to (b) the pay of running staff drawing salaries of Rs. 71 to Rs. 76 inclusive per mensem to be brought up by an allowance to Rs. 84-11-0 and the pay of other staff drawing salaries of Rs. 71 to Rs. 79 inclusive per mensem to Rs. 83-10-0.

4. The limits of Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 laid down to determine what staff are eligible for the above allowances are exclusive of the temporary war allowance already sanctioned.

5. The grant of these temporary increases in the special local allowances should be communicated to the staff concerned at once. The amount payable should be included in January pay sheets.

### AT THE R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

A considerable number among the workmen of the R. I. M. Dockyard who worked as usual until midday yesterday suddenly struck work after the tiffin interval. The

(Continued on page 8.)

# MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

## GENERAL TAX FIXED AT 9½%.

## SIR D. E. WACHA'S EXPERIENCES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding, when the discussion on the Budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1919-20 framed by the Standing Committee under section 126 of the Municipal Act was resumed.

Dr. D. B. P. Master was against raising the general tax. He thought that in view of the big surplus cash there was no necessity of raising this tax, for even if they drew upon that surplus cash to the extent of five or six lakhs during the year, there would still be a good amount left to meet emergency.

INCREASE AVOIDABLE.

Mr. P. M. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, said he gathered from the discussion that there was very little dissatisfaction with the budget itself, but a strong desire had been expressed by several members that they should drop the proposed increase in that general tax if it was possible to do so without making any sacrifice. He thought it was possible to do so. It was during the war that he had submitted his budget proposals to the Standing Committee, and during the period of the war, as they knew they were handicapped in regard to capital expenditure as they could not borrow money. And it has therefore been a good policy during the period of the war to spend as much as possible on capital works from their revenue. But the war was now over, and he did not think there was any reason why they should not borrow money for capital works. The whole of their net debt, including loans on their water works, was under two million sterling, which was a very small sum for a city of the size of Bombay. More capital expenditure was necessary, and he thought they would do better if they were slightly to reduce their revenue expenditure and increase their loan expenditure. He was not at all anxious to increase the general tax. But what he recommended that they should accept the Standing Committee's proposal with regard to the water-rate. As to general tax he did not agree with Mr. R. S. Navalkar's suggestion that the proposed increase in the general tax was unnecessary because the income from town duties would exceed the estimate. This source of revenue was always uncertain and it was extremely unsafe to gamble in that respect. It was best to base such estimates upon averages. Pass all other items

PASS ALL OTHER ITEMS.

He (the Commissioner) suggested that with the exception of the general taxation which might be reduced to 9½ per cent., all the taxation items in the budget should be passed as they stood. He suggested that when considering the income side of the budget, they should fix the water rate and then postpone further consideration of the budget, so that in the interval he might be able to place before the Standing Committee the alterations he proposed to make in the budget, in view of the decision of the Corporation to retain the general tax at 9½ per cent. He intended to propose, first, that a slight increase might be made in the income under the head "miscellaneous and properties." He would next propose the postponement of some of the new works. Thirdly, he proposed that while the total grants for roads were not diminished, a separate provision might be made for road foundations, meeting the expenditure from loan funds instead of from revenue funds.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said their executive officers were being paid salaries even higher than those paid to their officers by the municipalities in England.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala said the members of the Standing Committee had given their best attention to a consideration of the budget estimates.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S WARNING.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he entered the Corporation in 1889. In that year the Municipal revenue was Rs. 50 lakhs, while to-day it was something like Rs. one crore and seventy-five lakhs. In those days, the revenue was always under-estimated and expenditure over-estimated, but he was glad to say that as the result of continued criticism, the budgets in recent years had been framed in a satisfactory way. But he warned the Corporation that if they wanted to exercise a useful check on Municipal finances they should be watch-dogs;—watch dogs not in the sense that they should worry about petty things but look to the soundness of their financial policy. They should be vigilant enough to see that their expenditure did not outrun their revenue, and to judge this question they should not compare the income and expenditure of one single year but compare the average of income and expenditure of five years or so, and then see that their expenditure did not run higher than their revenue. It would be sound finance if their revenue and expenditure balanced each other and the latter did not outgrow the former.

SANITATION AND EDUCATION.

He wished to refer to one or two other important matters. These were the questions of sanitation and education, on which they would have to spend larger sums in the future. The sanitary condition of the city had never been quite good ever since the outbreak of plague. Since then they had had outbreaks of cholera, influenza and other epidemics. And he agreed with Sir Leonard Rogers that in all the larger hospitals they should have whole-time pathologists. These could enquire into the causes of these epidemics, and as to how they could drive away the germs of these diseases. For this reason, if the citizens were wise and if they wanted to see an improvement in the sanitation of the city they should have to spend more money. Of course the expenditure in this direction should not be extravagant but reasonable. They would have to spend more and more on sanitation.

PAY WELL.

As to the question of salary paid to their officers Mr. S. D. Navalkar had said they were very high salaries. He (the speaker) differed from that view. He would certainly like to see more Indians doing this work but whether they had Indians or Europeans to do this work they would not be able to get good officers on low salaries. Some time ago they asked Sir Walter Hughes to find a man for a certain post and he said he could not get one on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month. And he (the speaker) thought that as time went on, they would not be able to get competent men to do that work for that salary. He suggested that there should be co-operation and friendly intercourse between their Executive officers and the members of the Corporation so that the object they all had in view, namely the improvement in the health of the city, could be achieved.

On education too, they would have to spend more money in the future, especially when they introduced free and compulsory primary education. When they cried out for better sanitation and other things they must be prepared to spend more money. Both revenue and expenditure must be reasonably increased. Sound finance was the sheet anchor of every administration, municipal or other, and so if they paid attention to their duties without class interests, and increased their revenue and disbursed money according to the needs of education and sanitation, they would deserve well of the city.

The Corporation then resolved to fix the general tax at 9½ per cent.

After some other items had been considered, the Corporation adjourned.

## SIR S. P. SINHA.

### CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following resolution was adopted:—The Corporation of Calcutta have learnt with great pleasure of the appointment of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Ministry recently formed in England and that a cable conveying congratulations of the Commissioner be sent to the Right Hon. gentleman.

## RELEASED INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following are among the released prisoners of war reported to have arrived in England:—Major Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs. Major Cardew, 103rd Mahrattas-Major 21st Pioneers—Major Peel, 39th Rifles—Major Cardew, 103rd Mahrattas—Major Thorn, S. and T. Corps—Capt. Phillips 7th Rajputs—Capt. Thomson, 116th Mahrattas—Capt. Hungerford, 128th Pioneers—Lieut. Mathias, I.A.R.O., attached 3rd S. and M.—Bayes, Royal Indian Marine—Merriman. It is also reported from Basra that Capt. E. J. Fulton, 1st Lancers attached to Royal Air Force has been released.

## THE ALI BROTHERS.

### GO BACK TO INTERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali on their return journey to Chindwara their place of internment passed through Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad and Jubbulpore when they were met by their friends and admirers at every station the mail train halted with whom they exchanged greetings.

## DEMANDS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I cannot express in words as to how grateful I am to Atropos, in the first place, for his exposition of the legal scandal that surrounds the case of Emperor v. Badrinarayan Ramgopal and another, and to you, in the second place; for your very able article in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle." I am, now, convinced that "The Chronicle" stands not for a faction or party, but for the oppressed humanity as a whole.

It is very difficult even to imagine for others who do not belong to the same community to which Seth Badrinarayan Ramgopal belongs, what an ordeal must it have been for him to stand before the public like a criminal, because whatever may be the result of the trial, people among his community will never believe that he was perfectly innocent. Where is the safety of the poorer section of his class, when even the wealthiest of them are dragged before a public tribunal, in spite of there being not a "little" or "the slightest scrap of evidence" against them? It is a pity that the poor degraded man has neither any remedy against his wrong-doers, nor any other consolation whatever. It will go down to posterity that this man was once hauled up before a Sessions Court for committing forgery!

Is it not fair to him and to the public at large that the matter should be cleared a little further, and justice meted out to those who were instrumental in bringing about misery and wretchedness in a peaceful home? Is it right that an exaggerated sense of legal decorum should prevent the ends of justice? It really comes as a surprise to the laymen when such a kind of excuse is advanced by way of argument for exonerating certain people of a caste who must and certainly ought to know better as to how they trifle with public liberty and other rights—rights for the protection of which alone their existence is justifiable. Such people ought to be doubly punished for the trampling of justice which they profess to uphold.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. PANDIT.

Matunga, Jan. 15.

# LABOUR STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

workmen of the Constructor's Branch, numbering about four thousand, are said to have presented themselves, before the office of the Constructor's Branch and asked for an increase in their wages stating that in other places the workmen had been allowed some concessions already and they should therefore be similarly treated. They then made a demonstration accompanied by shouts. They seem to have tried to induce the workmen of the Factory Branch also to strike work, but having failed in their attempts here they are said to have pelted stones at the factory men causing slight injuries to a couple of them. The authorities called in the aid of the police as well as the sailors, from some of the ships being in the Dockyard. The strikers were then cleared out. At about 5 p.m., *i.e.*, earlier than usual, the whole Dockyard is reported to have been closed and the remaining men sent away.

## MULJI JETHA MARKET STRIKE.

Most of the "mehtas" of the piece-goods merchants of Muljі Jetha Market and Lakhmidas Khimji Market, who are now on strike, show no sign of yielding, but remain firm in their resolve to hold out till their demands are fulfilled. As reported in our yesterday's issue, the number of strikers who resumed work, was under two thousand in both the markets. The strikers, as usual, held a meeting on Wednesday night under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas V. Jairajani, when about 3,000 strikers were present. The president in exhorting the strikers to hold out till their demands were met, said that they could not carry out the injunctions of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, as it was not a representative body of all the piece-goods merchants. It consisted of only 350 members, whereas the shops in the markets owned by merchants were over a thousand in number.

Several speakers who followed him, said they would all continue to resort to passive resistance so long as a representative committee of all the merchants of the markets was not formed to enquire into their grievances.

The president, before closing the proceedings of the meeting, announced that they would have to approach the Government in the matter if the merchants would not grant them their demands, and he enquired, in that case, whether the Home Rulers would be pleased to see that done.

It might be added that the "mehtas" of the third market of piece-goods merchants, viz., the Mangaldas Market, have still remained loyal to their masters, in a body. This market has therefore not been at all affected by the present strike.

A SMALL SCUFFLE.

On Thursday morning the owners of the shops opened the shops as usual. Some of the strikers who had resumed work the previous day, did not turn up, partly due to the action of some of the strikers in preventing them from resuming work. The strikers collected at the gates of the markets and prevailed on those wanting to resume work to hold out, with some degree of success. There was some rush made by the strikers in the morning as a result of which, it is alleged, Mr. Laljibhai Govindji, the Secretary of the Association, received some pushes at the hands of the strikers, but nothing serious happened.

On the whole, the number of the strikers who resumed work on Thursday, was practically the same, or to be more exact, even slightly lower than that on Wednesday.

On the other hand, the merchants are also firm in their resolve, and do not desire to swerve an inch from the resolution passed by the Association. It is said that the Committee appointed by the Association is going into the question of making arrangements for supplying the strikers grain and cloth at cheap rates. But unless the strikers approach the Committee and put their grievances before them they are not prepared to submit to their demands.

As stated above, most of the shops of Mulji Jetha Market were opened yesterday, mostly by the owners themselves. At the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, the matter was somewhat different. Only about two dozen shops remained closed. Even though the shops in the majority of the cases were open, the markets wore a holiday appearance, business being practically at a standstill. There was nothing of that briskness and liveliness which is a characteristic of these markets, on ordinary days.

Mr. Lalji Govindji, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association writes to us as follows:—

The piece-goods markets were open to-day and business was resumed as usual, 80 per cent. of the clerks having come to work. I believe those clerks who have not come to work have been misled.

The reason for my publishing this report is that a report has been circulated to the effect that the clerks have not come to work in large proportion which is not a fact as written above.

## DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert the following few lines in your popular journal. The resolution passed on Monday at the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association is nothing but a farce considering the present state of things. If the owners really want to consider the grievances of the strikers and give some additional war allowance they ought to have declared it at the same time, but instead of doing anything they passed the disappointing resolution, which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 14th instant. Some months ago the same condition was prevailing in Bombay and the strikers knew the attitude of the Railway and postal authorities and therefore they will never be satisfied with the present tactics of the owners, some of whom no doubt are sympathetic towards their employees but the majority are not so.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

## DISTRESS IN THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would place the following facts before you in connection with the problem of poverty and unemployment. In 1881 Sir William Hunter wrote that 40,000,000 people go through life on insufficient food. For 1901, taking account of the population as per census statistics of the year Mr William Digby computed this figure to be 4,63,80,000. Even taking it for granted that the population in 1909 has not increased since 1911, there are 4,36,50,000 almost 5 crores of people who live on scanty food, perhaps one meal only, very probably without even one meal a day, because the annual income taking all circumstances into account has not increased in any noticeable proportion. In spite of the much-advertised prosperity and influx of wealth due to war the average income of an Indian comes to only Re. 0-1-4 per day or to be precise, Re. 0-1-3, to quote figures from the "Times of India" of last year.

It is no wonder, that on such a paltry income millions go without food. May I know, Sir, how many prominent and well-to-do people of India and even the Indian press have seriously thought of these millions who die unknown, die to no purpose, whose life has no teaching, no lesson, who come into existence only to perish? All credit to that nation—that organization of politics and commerce as Sir Rabindranath Tagore would be pleased to call it for being alive to the question. And we, who always boast of following in its footsteps, appear as if we are dumb and voiceless, seem to be unaware of such a huge everyday calamity take it perhaps, that it is so and it cannot be changed, pity and sympathise and are cognizant of not what is happening every day without break at our very door. When shall we awake?—Yours, etc.,

MODE.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

## ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now high time to enquire into the causes of the Mill-hands' strike in calm and dispassionate manner in order find an easy solution. This is all the more possible for an outsider like myself who is perfectly disinterested and unbiassed. On referring to the printed circulars issued by the Controller of Food Prices, it is found as follows:—

Prices on 2nd June, 1918:—
Cheap rice per "payli," As. 6 to 6½.
Cheap Wheat per "payli," As. 6½ to 12.
Cheap Bajri per "payli," As. 7 to 9.
Prices on 24th December, 1918:—
Cheap Rice per "payli," As. 8 to 9.
Cheap Wheat per "payli," As. 9½ to Rs. 1-8.
Cheap Bajri per "payli," As. 12 to Re. 1.
Rise percentage:—
Cheap Rice per "payli," 33 1/3 to 40 p.c.
Cheap Wheat per "payli," 45 to 100 p. c.
Cheap Bajri per "payli," 70 to 80 per cent.

Now in June the men were already in receipt of 15 per cent. allowance. Since then the prices have risen in the next six months as shown above. It seems there has been an unrest for the last two to three months, which the millowners have not cared to enquire into. The men tried to pull on as long as they could and a slight incident like the Century Mills affair set the whole thing ablaze as always happens in economic troubles like the present. The maximum that the mill-hands ask is 40 per cent. that is to say (40-15) or 25 per cent. How they will make both ends meet even with this rise of 25 per cent. had better be left to guess. Their demand is made timidly; and the millowners should without hesitation give in gracefully, and appoint a committee of economists from amongst themselves as well as outsiders and enquire deeply into this matter to take precautions for the near future, when prices are sure to go up still higher. If they do not do this, they will be laying themselves open to the insinuation that they intend to starve the men into submission, a course which will never succeed ultimately and will simply keep the sore open for further trouble. It will be insinuated also that the millowners intend taking advantage of the drop in price of Cotton consequent on this stoppage, and the rise in price of cloth which is sure to occur, causing a further unrest amongst the agriculturists and the lower middle classes.—Yours, etc.,

"ECONOMICS."

Bombay, Jan. 16

## ATTITUDE OF MILLOWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the fact that misleading reports have been published in the press in connection with the special meetings of all Bombay Millowners which was held on Monday last and as regards the general attitude of the Millowners towards the operatives, I am authorized by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to make the following statement and to request that you will kindly publish it in the next edition of your paper:—.

At the Special Meeting of Bombay Millowners above referred to the following resolution was carried *nem con*:—

"Resolved with reference to the present strike of mill operatives in Bombay that all disputes and difference between the members of the Association and their employees be investigated and decided in conciliatory and sympathetic spirit by the Committee of the Association on behalf of the members concerned; that the members concerned shall loyally abide by and accept such decision and that pending such investigation and decision, no member shall make or agree to any individual undertaking with their operatives."

I am to point out that every Mill in Bombay with two exceptions was represented at this meeting and the resolution was practically unanimous: all present voted in favour with three exceptions and these three representatives having no power from their respective Companies to vote, abstained from voting either way.

My Committee having been empowered to act for all the Bombay Mills are faced at the outset with the difficulty of dealing with a very large body of workpeople who formulated no grievances before quitting their work and who gave absolutely no notice of their intention to go out "on strike." The operatives' demands for increases in wages cannot, therefore, but be considered in the nature of an after-thought. But whatever the reason for the present unrest my Committee submit it would be subversive of all discipline if Millowners granted any concessions before the operatives resumed work.

Since 1914 the wage bill of probably every Mill has increased by 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. but, unfortunately, individual workers have not reaped the full benefit of this increase and experience goes to prove that this is due to the fact that whenever there has been a rise in pay there has also been a corresponding falling off in attendance at the mill. A 10 per cent. increase in wages invariably involves a 10 per cent. reduction in the number of days' work which a mill-hand will perform. In support of this statement I am so mention that the practice obtains in some mills of gathering a bonus each month to certain classes of workpeople for a full month's attendance but the wage lists prove that something less than 20 per cent. of the workers ever qualify for this bonus.

It may be of interest to add that the lowest paid worker on machines in a mill such as cardroom and blowroom hands, receive from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 per month. Boys who attend to ring spinning frames earn Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per month. Weavers are on piece-work and by regular attendance and reasonable dexterity can earn about Rs. 40 per month.

My Committee wish to take this opportunity of stating once more their willingness to consider sympathetically any grievances the operatives may wish to put forward if the latter will first resume work.—Yours, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary, Millowners' Association.
Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1919.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRITISH WAR BONDS.

### EXCEED 1500 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

The Treasury announces that on January 13th the total subscriptions to the National War Bonds since the inauguration of the movement on October 1st 1917 exceeded 1,500 millions sterling. The attainment of such a figure is a unique achievement.

On August 15th last, which was 46 weeks from the beginning of the issue 1,000 millions had been reached and it has taken just 21 weeks to subscribe a further five hundred millions. The National War Bonds have thus beaten the record created by the fourth American Liberty Loan, which totalled 1,400 millions.

Subscriptions were noticeably accelerated last week and it is hoped that before the present issue of National War Bonds terminates on January 18th a total of 1,600 millions will be reached.

## BRITISH SHIPPING.

### RELAXATION OF CONTROL ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

The Shipping Controller announces that British ships completing voyages after March 1st at the ports of the United Kingdom or, in exceptional cases, ports abroad, will be released from requisition, except when required for Government purposes. Shipowners are now free to make arrangements for the employment of ships from the time indicated, subject to the Controller's approval.

With a view to safeguarding the essential imports and exports of the United Kingdom and the Allies it will be necessary for some time to maintain a system of direction as to employment and limitation of freight rates for essential commodities. The power of requisition is reserved for use should necessity arise. The release of ships does not apply to ships wholly engaged in naval and military services.

## SEAMEN AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

### REGRET AT NON-REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Executive of the Seamen's Union has passed a resolution regretting it has not been invited to send representatives to the Peace Conference to give evidence regarding German sea outrages and therefore deciding to call an international conference of Allied and neutral seamen for the purpose of urging that the sea commerce shall be carried on with the enemies until they compensate the relatives of the men they have murdered at sea.

It will be further proposed that no foodstuffs shall be carried to the enemy until a just settlement of seamen's claims is made.

# BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

## APPROVER'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

## HISTORY OF HIS PRIVATE NOTE-BOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR Jan. 15.

On the Special Tribunal having resumed to-day Mr. Roshanlal continued his cross-examination of the approver. Relating to the incidents of the 18th September witness said that he did not find the crowd of Mahomedans which he expected there. Witness did not go towards the Mosque. He saw Ramputi Sadhu. He asked the Sadhu a question and was told that the Sadhu had been wounded in the fight. He did not ask him any further questions as the man was in pain. The story of rescuing a cow was made up on the 18th September. In the evening meeting at Baramdas' house he himself helped to make up the story. The story about rescuing a cow from a Mosque he heard for the first time when the complaint was drafted. The approver was next cross-examined by Mr. Durga Prasad, Vakil of Saharanpur. Witness said that he did not ordinarily go with Sub-Inspector, Mullick to house searches. He might have done so on occasions. He gave evidence on behalf of Sub-Inspector, Mullick in an enquiry before the Circle Inspector when there was a charge of beating brought against the former by a *tongawalla*. He did not see Mullick beating the *tongawalla*. That case was compromised and witness thought the charge was a false one. He was 10 or 20 paces behind, when he followed the Secretary's carriage. He saw Sub-Inspector Mullick on the night of the 16th. Witness was prepared to say that when he met the Kankhal leaders at Hoti Mahallah they were coming from the direction of the Daksh temple. He suspected that Government officials were trying to protect themselves while putting the people into danger.

DISCIPLE OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

To Babu Harimohan Kar, Vakil, witness said that he was a *sannyasi* of the Puri school. He was not a "Dandi Sanyasi." He might call himself a disciple of Swami Vivekananda who was a spiritual brother of his Guru Swami Saradanand Swami. Vivekanand went to England and America and took meat but not beef. The witness was born in Calcutta and Mallick came from the Burdwan district. Mr. Satyachandra Mukerji next asked the witness certain questions on behalf of the Municipal Secretary. Witness used to circulate charity boxes of Mr. Hobart, Chairman, Hardwar Union. He did not suspect the Secretary of having reported against him. He never went to the Secretary's house to make any recommendation about a building application on behalf of Kedarnath, manager of the Bastirams Dharamshala where the boyes of his Pathshala known as Saujivani Pathshala used to have their food free. He went to the Secretary's house only once with Mahant Harnamsingh some months before the riot but had no particular conversation with him. The charity box was taken round for him by paid servants but he did not remember their names. Witness was further cross-examined by Messrs. S. N. Chamberti, Bar-at-Law, Chunilal, Bar-at-Law and Mr. Wallach.

The evidence of the approver finished shortly after 2 p.m. Sub-Inspector Mastullah was next put up for cross-examination. Prior to Mr. Norton's questions Mr. Wallach asked witness about the dead body found in the Jwalapur canal on 21st September.

THE STORY OF THE NOTE BOOK.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton the witness said that he knew little English. He passed the entrance examination from Etah and pursued his studies at Aligarh. He did not pass his intermediate examination. He left his studies. He detailed his movements on 18th September. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tahsildar Durbara-singh and the Circle Inspector were with the witness from the time he left the Chaupal to the time he got back to it. Witness saw no men actually setting fire to the house. He saw no further rioting after he went back to the village. He took to notes that day from 12 to 4 p.m. He did write the names of persons whom he identified as being at Katarpur on 18th September but not after that date. He wrote names from his own knowledge or from enquiries made at the time. He did not enter any specific acts of violence or any specific orders given by particular men. This note book is his private book. He purchased it with his own money. The names of Sardar Karamchand and Dr. Puranprasad are entered there. Mastana's name is not there. It is said there that three wounded men were made over to Dr. Puranprasad. The names of Murli, of Totaram Khettri, of Risal, of Ramrikha, of Peerylal and Harprasad are not there. Those of Mahant Sewadas, Sardar Jagdat Jankidas Bania, Mahant Indrasingh of Ikar, Mahant Harnamsingh, Mahants Gulab and Gangagir are there. It is stated that the cart of Golabgir came filled with grain. Mahant Baramdas is mentioned there but no note against his name. The names of Pandit Kanayalal, of Kishanchand and of Khasiram are not there. Chaudhri Sarwanath's name is there. Witness does not know him and he wrote the name as he discovered it from some Kankhal Constable. Mahant Brahmbari is mentioned there. His name was given by somebody whom he cannot remember. He took down only seventeen names on the 18th at Katarpur. The names of the Secretary and Shoobhasingh are not there. It is stated there that Seth Harnandrai Surajmal's utensils arrived at Gam. There are also names entered with regard to 17th September and no notes of any events. He associated the accused whom he identified with certain acts. This was done purely with the help of his memory and he did not base his statement on any notes. At this stage the court rose for the day.

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## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

*(Thursday, Jan. 16.)*

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Officers returning from military duty:—

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Manekshah Dhanjishah reverting.

Mr. W. Orr to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. Shaik Ismail Karim reverting.

Mr. R. H. Haslam to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. J. W. Bennett to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. W. C. Edwards to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. H. B. Kidd to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothavala to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Khan Saheb R. R. Mirza reverting.

Mr. G. T. Brotnerston to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Assistant Judge at Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 16th February, 1919.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., on reversion from miliary duty, to do duty as Assistant Judge at Belgaum, pending further orders.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, is further extended by two months.

Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., on reversion from military duty, to be Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. A. P. Talati to be substantive pro tem. Second Income-tax Collector for Sind vice Mr. T. A. Murphy, transferred.

Vice Mr. E. L. Moysei, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. Hamid M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nawabshah.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of Nawabshah from the date he receives charge from Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. Hamid M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S.

With effect from 11th April 1918, vice Mr. George Birch, appointed as Assistant Controller of Prices, Karachi.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Abdul Fattah Sher Muhammad to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 18th April 1918, vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, appointed as Administrator, Cambay State.

Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to be Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Bahadur G. H. Anjangaonkar.

Mr. Menghraj Hardasmal Kalvani to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. M. H. Kalvani.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector and to remain seconded.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Bahadur G. R. Balekundri.

Mr. S. E. Reuben to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Narlikar to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. S. E. Reuben.

Mr. Keshav Damodar Gune to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. D Gune.

With effect from 19th July, 1918, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, retired. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar to be Second Grade Deputy Collector and to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Felix D'Abreo to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar.

Mr. S. A. Leao to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Felix D'Abreo on military duty.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. A. F. Dalal, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. K. R. Panjikar.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram Umarwadia to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. A. H. Dracup.

Mr. Rangildas Girdharlal Mehta to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. R. G. Mehta.

With effect from 1st August 1918, vice Mr. Hotchand Chandmal appointed Municipal Commissioner, Hyderabad.

Mr. Chetanram Tahilram Lala to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. C. T. Lala.

Mr. Manucheherbeg Mirza Ghulam Razabeg to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas Chandanani to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. M. M. Ghulam Razabeg.

With effect from 6th August 1918, vice Mr. H. L. Cross, retired.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Felix D'Abreo to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavaneppa Kittur to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shersing Toursing to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. C. N. Millard to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as acting Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 18th August, 1918, vice Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, retired.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. G. Birch to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. P. K. Kapadia.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. G. Birch on Special duty and to remain seconded.

Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. M. V. Mudbidri.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. V. G. Mahajani.

With effect from 19th September, 1918, vice Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar, reverted to British Service.

Mr. G. Birch to revert as Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to revert as Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala to revert as Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, but to continue to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani to revert as substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as acting Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 18th October, 1918, vice Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, retired.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. G. Birch to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. K. R. Panjikar.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. G. Birch and to remain seconded.

Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand.

Mr. Mangesh Vthal Mudbidri to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. M. V. Mudbidri.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. V. G. Mahajani.

Mr. F. J. G. Geary, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one month, with effect from the 10th January, 1919, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Sheriar Jehangirshah Talyarkhan to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Honner.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 14th November, 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, was granted privilege leave from the 1st October to 24th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., on reversion from military duty to be Health Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, vice the Rev. J. C. Young, M.R., C.M.

During the absence of Mr. E. E. Coombs on military duty, Mr. H. Skeen to be substantive pro tem. Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay.

Mr. M. V. Joshi to be substantive pro tem. Manager, Yeravda Prison Press.

Mr. Himatlal Bahulal Parikh, L.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, is granted, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from the 22nd December, 1918.

Mr. Tejumal Murlidhardas Kanal, Supervisor, First Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, during the absence of Mr. Parikh.

Mr. Anant Ganesh Shirolkar, Sub-Engineer Third Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December, 1918, instead of from the date of the expiry of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Raidhyaksha, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Architectural District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Presidency District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Whyte.


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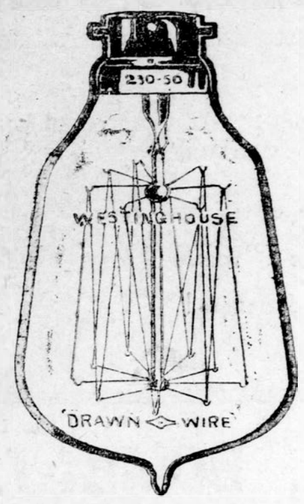


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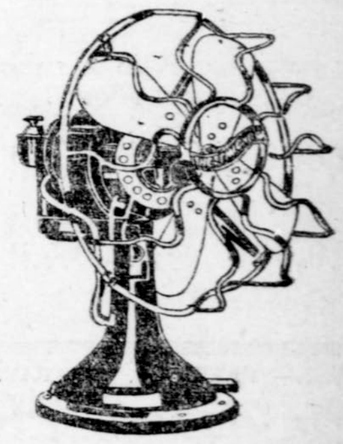

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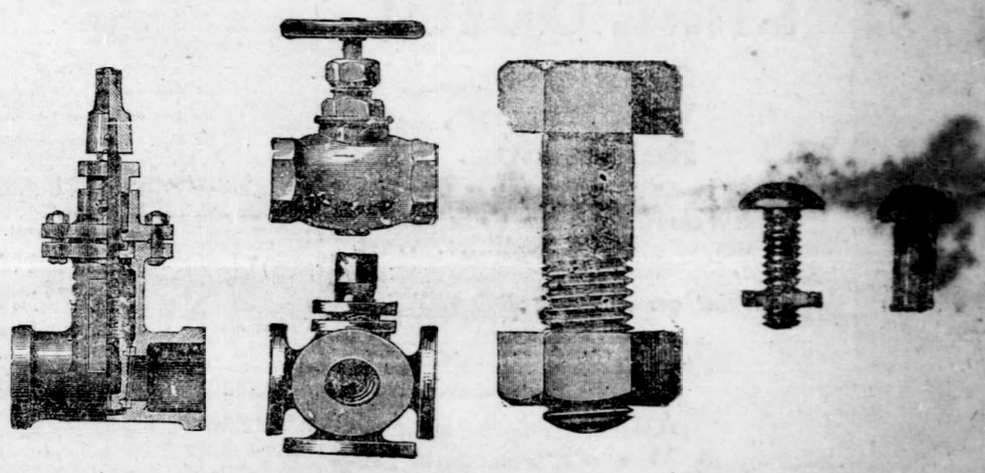

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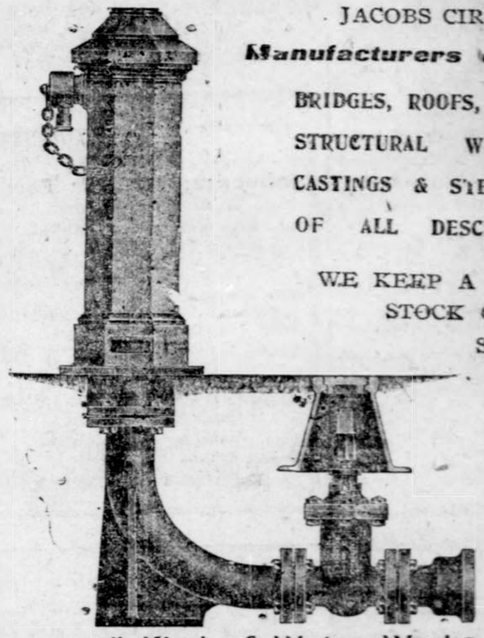

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